



CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL ACTION PLAN for HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS:

Community Development Block Grant Program - Small Cities
HOME Investment Partnerships Program
Emergency Shelter Grants Program
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program

Fiscal Year 2001



STATE OF LOUISIANA

M. J. "Mike" Foster, Jr., Governor

Mark C. Drennen, Commissioner of Administration

The contents of this Consolidated Annual Action Plan follow the regulations and guidelines issued by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for the preparation of a Consolidated Annual Action Plan for Housing and Community Development Programs.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Citizen Participation and Consultations	3
Citizen Participation	3
Consultations	4
Resources	9
Federal Resources	9
Other Resources	13
Activities	19
Community Development Block Grant Program	19
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	20
Emergency Shelter Grants Program	21
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program	24
Geographic Distribution	27
Community Development Block Grant Program	27
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	27
Emergency Shelter Grants Program	28
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program	30
Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities	35
Homeless Needs Analysis - Continuum of Care Programs	35
Special Needs Assessment: Persons with AIDS	40
Other Actions	43
Underserved Needs	43
Affordable Housing	43
Reduction of Barriers to Affordable Housing	44
Lead Based Paint Hazards	45
Policies for the Reduction of the Number of Families Below Poverty Level	45
Institutional Structure	51
Coordinated Strategy	52
Public Housing Resident Initiatives	54
Troubled Public Housing Authorities	55
Certifications of Consistency	55
Monitoring	55
Action Plan: One Year Use of Funds	61
Community Development Block Grant Program	61
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	105
Emergency Shelter Grants Program	119
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program	127
Comments Received	135
General Appendices	141

LIST OF TABLES, FIGURES, AND APPENDICES

Table 1	Ranking of LCDBG Program Categories	5
Table 2	Ranking of LCDBG Public Facility Activities	6
Figure 1	Department of Social Services/Office of Community Services State Regions	29
Figure 2	State of Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals Administrative Regions	31
Table 3	Department of Health and Hospitals Administrative Regions	32
Table 4	Organizations Providing Housing Services for People with HIV/AIDS in Louisiana	34
Table 5	Summary of Lead-Based Paint Requirements By Activity	46
Figure 3	Total FY 2001 CDBG Funds Allocated to Louisiana	65
Appendix 1	Act 590 of the 1970 Parish Redevelopment Act, Section Q-8	93
Appendix 2	Eligible LCDBG Activities	94
Appendix 3	2000 Median Family Income by Parish and MSA	101
Table 6	Application Distribution List, FY 2001 Emergency Shelter Grants Program	126
Appendix 4	AIDS/HIV Surveillance Report	143
Appendix 5	Inventory of Facilities and Services to Assist the Homeless In Louisiana	147

INTRODUCTION

As set forth in 24 CFR Part 91, the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires state agencies which administer certain HUD programs to incorporate their planning and application requirements into one master plan called the Consolidated Plan. In Louisiana the four state agencies participating in this consolidated planning process and the HUD funded program administered by each agency include the Division of Administration/Office of Community Development (Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program), the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (HOME Investment Partnerships Program), the Department of Social Services/Office of Community Services (Emergency Shelter Grants Program), and the Department of Health and Hospitals/HIV/AIDS Program (Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program).

The primary objective of the Louisiana Community Development Block Grant (LCDBG) Program is to provide assistance to units of general local government in non-entitlement areas for the development of viable communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income. The HOME Program objectives are: to expand the supply of decent and affordable housing for low and very low income persons, to stabilize the existing deteriorating homeowner occupied and rental housing stock through rehabilitation, to provide financial and technical assistance to recipients/subrecipients (including the development of model programs for affordable low income housing), to extend and strengthen partnerships among all levels of government and the private sector (including for-profit and non-profit organizations) in the production and operation of affordable housing. The purpose of the Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG) Program is to help local governments and community organizations to improve and expand shelter facilities serving homeless individuals and families, to meet the costs of operating homeless shelters, to provide essential services, and to perform homeless prevention activities. The purpose of the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program is to provide localities with the resources and incentives to devise and implement long term comprehensive strategies for meeting the housing needs of persons with acquired immuno-deficiency syndrome (AIDS) or related diseases and their families.

A Consolidated Plan was prepared in 2000 which outlined the State's overall housing and community development needs and a strategy for meeting those needs for federal fiscal years 2000 – 2004 and included a one year action plan for FY 2000 federal funds received for the four aforementioned HUD programs. An annual update or action plan for the distribution of funds must be prepared and publicized for each of the subsequent four program years.

Presented herein is the State's FY 2001 Consolidated Annual Action Plan which identifies the method of distribution of FY 2001 funds under the four HUD programs.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATIONS

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The following steps were undertaken when developing the FY 2001 Consolidated Annual Action Plan.

The FY 2001 Consolidated Annual Action Plan was developed using an effective citizen participation process which is in compliance with the regulations set forth in 24 CFR Part 91.

The State held two public hearings for the purpose of obtaining views on community development and housing needs throughout the State. Public hearings were held on May 8, 2000, at 1:30 p.m. at the West Baton Rouge Governmental Building in Port Allen and on May 9, 2000, at 1:30 p.m. at the Pineville City Hall.

A notice of the public hearings was published in the April 19, 2000, issue of *The Advocate*. A notice of the public hearings was also published in the April 20, 2000, issue of the *Louisiana Register*.

Written invitations to attend the public hearings were mailed to more than seven hundred persons, local governing bodies, public, private, and non-profit agencies, and other interested parties. The mailing list represented a compilation of the mailing lists utilized by the four state agencies administering the four programs involved in the consolidated planning process.

In addition to accepting comments at the two public hearings, written comments could be submitted during the period of May 8, 2000, to May 26, 2000. A summary of the comments received and the response to each is provided in the section entitled "Comments Received."

Following the public hearings and receipt of comments on the housing and community development needs of the State, the proposed FY 2001 Consolidated Annual Action Plan was drafted.

A notice of the availability of the proposed plan was published in the August 20, 2000, issue of the *Louisiana Register* and in *The Advocate* on August 30, 2000. A memorandum announcing the availability of the proposed plan was also sent to the compiled mailing list utilized by the four state agencies participating in the consolidated planning process. Copies of the proposed plan could be reviewed in the offices of any of the four state agencies involved; a limited number of plans will also be available upon request from any of the four agencies.

The proposed plan was available for viewing and copying on the internet (www.state.la.us/cdbg/cdbg.htm) on or before September 6, 2000.

Written comments on the proposed plan could be submitted beginning September 6, 2000, and were accepted until October 9, 2000. No comments were received.

CONSULTATIONS

The Office of Community Development mailed a questionnaire in February of 1999 to those three hundred and forty local governing bodies eligible under the LCDBG Program. One hundred and seventy-six local governing bodies responded to that questionnaire. The results of that survey were used in the development of the program guidelines for the prioritization of activities and distribution of the FY 2000 and FY 2001 LCDBG funds. The ranking of the program categories resulting from that survey is presented in Table 1. Table 2 identifies the ranking of the various activities eligible under the public facilities program category.

The Task Force of four state agencies responsible for development of the consolidated planning process includes the two principal social service agencies of state government – the Department of Social Services (DSS), which administers the State's Emergency Shelter Grants Program (ESGP) through its Office of Community Services (OCS), and the Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH) which administers the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program through its Office of Public Health.

Among the primary programs of DSS are the State's public welfare programs - Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Food Stamps, Family Independence Work Program, Child Care Assistance -- through its Office of Family Support; the State's child welfare social service programs for families and children - Child Protection, Foster Care, Adoptions - through its Office of Community Services; and the State's vocational rehabilitation programs - through Louisiana Rehabilitation Services.

Among the primary programs of DHH are the administration of the State's programs and facilities for health care and treatment, including state institutions for the mentally ill and for the developmentally disabled, detoxification facilities, community based clinics and programs for persons with addictive disorders, mental health services, Medicaid eligibility, Public Health programs, licensing of nursing homes, and many other DHH administered programs.

The DHH and DSS participate in consultative relationships with other public and private social service agencies throughout the State through contractual arrangements and collaborative associations on a vast array of social service activities, at the state, regional, and local level. In programming services for indigent and low income citizens of Louisiana, the lack of affordable housing, including supportive housing for persons with special needs, is generally recognized as a serious problem throughout the State.

DHH and DSS agencies are represented on the Louisiana Interagency Action Council for the Homeless. The Council was originally created through Executive Order 91-6 issued by Governor Buddy Roemer on June 14, 1991. Governor Edwin Edwards' Executive Order 92-6, issued on February 13, 1992, reestablished the Council and reappointed the membership. The Council was again re-authorized by Governor M. J. "Mike" Foster, Jr. by Executive Order MJF 96-2 on February 7, 1996. Composition of the Council includes representatives of the following agencies and interests: Governor's Executive Office (1), Governor's Offices of Elderly Affairs (1), Veterans Affairs (1), Women's Services (1), Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (1), Department of Corrections, Office

TABLE 1
RANKING OF LCDBG PROGRAM CATEGORIES
February, 1999

ACTIVITY	PRIORITY*			WEIGHTED SCORE	RANK
	1	2	3		
Public Facilities	166	6	0	510	1
Economic Development	7	95	41	252	2
Housing Rehabilitation	1	43	63	152	3
Planning	1	10	37	60	4
Social Services	0	13	24	50	5

*The numbers shown in these columns represent the number of local governing body votes, not assigned points.

Source: Survey of non-entitlement areas conducted by the Office of Community Development.

TABLE 2
RANKING OF LCDBG PUBLIC FACILITY ACTIVITIES
Rank According to Need
February, 1999

TYPE OF INFRASTRUCTURE	Raw Score Percent and Ranking of Response Indicating Top Priority		
	WEIGHTED SCORE	PERCENT	RANK
Streets	193	19.1	1
Sewer Collection	192	19.0	2
Drainage	133	13.1	3
Potable Water	122	12.0	4
Sewer Treatment	119	11.7	5
Water for Fire Protection	111	11.0	6
Neighborhood Facilities	56	5.5	7
Parks	37	3.6	8
Bridges	19	1.9	9
Gas	18	1.8	10
Solid Waste	13	1.3	11
	1,013	100.0	

Source: Survey of non-entitlement areas conducted by the Office of Community Development.

of Adult Services (1), Office of Youth Services (1), Department of Culture, Recreation & Tourism:, Office of Cultural Development (1), Department of Education (1), Department of Labor (1), Department of Health & Hospitals (DHH) Bureau of Health Services Financing (1), DHH/Office of Alcohol & Drug Abuse (1), Office of Mental Health (1), Office/Citizens w/ Developmental Disabilities (1), Office of Public Health (1), Department of Social Services:, Office of Community Services, Child Welfare Program (1), Grants Management Division (1), Office of Family Support (1), La. Rehabilitation Services (1), Member - La. House of Representatives, Member - La. Senate, Member - Drug Policy Board, 3 Members - Service Providers, 2 members - local government agencies, 2 members - local advocacy groups, Member - non-profit legal services agency, 4 members - at large.

The purpose of the Council is to assure the effective use of the State's resources and to make recommendations to enable state government to alleviate homelessness. The Council is believed to be the largest collaboration in state government ever to address a single issue. The Council seeks to ensure maximum input from all sectors of the community, and includes among the commissioned members a state senator, a state representative, municipal and private sector representatives, service providers, and advocates. Other persons who have experienced homelessness and representatives of regional coalitions and resource networks serve as consultants to the Council. Consultation was conducted through the Council in developing appropriate priorities for the Homeless Assistance strategy to be incorporated in the State's FY 2000 - 2004 Consolidated Plan as well as the following recommendations for improving the delivery of services and assistance for homeless persons in Louisiana:

1. That community based consortia, such as "continuum of care" collaboratives, be the model for systems integration of residential housing, treatment and supportive service components to address effective and comprehensive programming of public and private resources for serving the destitute, homeless, and persons with multiple special needs.
2. That state agencies in developing models for treatment of co-occurring disorders, include persons with HIV and those with less severe or moderate mental illness and adopt a holistic approach to consider all symptoms and conditions as primary and include preventative treatment for persons at risk or in the early stages of a disorder.
3. That local private and public agencies work to improve networking on training opportunities and consider the use of stipends for the residential costs of persons otherwise unable to obtain their own housing to participate in and complete job training programs.
4. That homeless prevention be included as an element of program planning for vulnerable families and individuals and that consideration be given to successful models and strategies from other states on appropriate services and assistance to help prevent individuals and families from becoming homeless.
5. That greater emphasis be given to the provision of living skills training for at risk youth and adults, particularly those participating in transitional housing programs.

The ESG Program Manager within the Department of Social Services has served as the State Contact Person for Homeless Issues functioning as a single point of contact and State liaison for communications with federal, state and local entities on matters relating to the State's homeless people and at risk persons and families. This official disseminates and facilitates the flow of available information on homelessness in Louisiana and homeless assistance resources. The State Contact is an advocate for development of resources and collaborative systems to address the unmet needs of homeless people in the State. The Contact Person also is responsible to provide appropriate public information to enhance knowledge on homelessness and homeless resource subjects. The State ESGP administrative agency has responsibility to maintain the State's inventory of facilities and services to assist homeless persons and produces reports and resource directories for public distribution. The Department of Social Services also provides administrative support for the Louisiana Homeless Trust Fund and has coordinative and consultative responsibilities with respect to funding applications and technical aid to entities interested in development of homeless assistance resources in local communities.

The main forum of consultation on homeless assistance activities in the State of Louisiana has occurred in the context of Continuum of Care planning at the local or regional level. This process is facilitated through the efforts of regional continuum of care collaboratives and coalitions involving the participation of key social service providers, including many private nonprofit organizations, in the State's regions. This collaborative process and the results of consultation on development of the Continuum of Care are described in the 1999 Annual Report on Homelessness by the Louisiana Interagency Action Council for the Homeless.

RESOURCES

FEDERAL RESOURCES

At the time of submittal of this document to HUD, the following amounts were provided by HUD as being available for each of the four programs under the FY 2001 program year. The FY 2001 funding allocations for each program will be: Small Cities Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program - \$38,670,000, HOME Investment Partnerships Program - \$16,516,000, Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG) Program - \$1,589,000, and Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS (HOPWA) Program - \$856,000. A description follows of these funds and other federal funding sources that are expected to be available to address the State's priority needs and specific objectives identified in this document. In summary, the primary needs of the State which are addressed by these four programs are infrastructure, economic development, and housing. The majority of the CDBG funds address infrastructure needs; however, CDBG funds are also allocated to address housing, economic development and other community development needs. The main thrust of the other three programs is in the area of housing.

Infrastructure

The State will receive approximately \$39 million (subject to federal allocation) for use under the FY 2001 Louisiana Community Development Block Grant (LCDBG) Program. As was previously stated and as illustrated in Figure 3 on page 64, the majority of these funds (approximately \$29 million including the Demonstrated Needs and LaSTEP set asides) will be used to address the infrastructure needs of the non-metropolitan areas of the State.

Other federal resources for infrastructure are somewhat limited. The United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development provides a source of funding through three programs which are summarized as follows. Approximately \$31 million will be available through these programs during the FY 2001 program year.

Water and Waste Disposal Loan Program

The purpose of this program is to develop water and waste disposal (including solid waste disposal and storm drainage) systems in rural areas and towns with a population not in excess of 10,000. The funds are available to public entities such as municipalities, counties, special-purpose districts, Indian tribes, and corporations not operated for profit. Water and waste disposal loans made by banks and other eligible lenders are also guaranteed.

Water and Waste Disposal Grant Program

This program provides funds to reduce water and waste disposal costs to a reasonable level for rural users. Grants may not exceed seventy-five percent of eligible project costs. The same types of applicants are eligible as discussed under the loan program.

Community Facilities Loan Program

This program is used to construct, enlarge, extend, or otherwise improve community facilities providing essential services in rural areas and towns with a population of 20,000 or less. The funds are available to public entities such as municipalities, counties, special-purpose districts, Indian tribes, and cooperations not operated for profit. It also provides guarantees for community facility loans made by banks or other eligible lenders. Examples of community facilities include community health care, cultural and educational, energy transmission and distribution, fire, rescue, and public safety, public buildings and improvements, transportation, utilities, et cetera.

Economic Development

Another need of the State is in the area of economic development. As can be determined from Figure 3 on page 65, approximately \$6 million of the FY 2001 LCDBG funds are allocated to address this need; those monies will be used to provide grants for infrastructure improvements associated with economic development projects. It is estimated that approximately \$1 million in the Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund may be used to supplement funding for economic development projects by providing loans to local governing bodies for the benefit of private companies who will be responsible for creating jobs and repaying the loan. (The Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund consists of program income received by the State from the payback of previously funded LCDBG economic development loans.)

A summary of other federal resources available to assist in the area of economic development follows.

The Small Business Administration under the Department of Commerce administers the SBA 504 Program which is available for qualified small businesses seeking fixed asset financing. This program provides, in partnership with a financial institution, low cost fixed financing in an amount not to exceed \$750,000 or in designated rural areas, an amount not to exceed \$1,000,000 or more than forty percent of the project's total cost, whichever is less.

The Economic Development Administration (EDA) has the Public Works and Development Facilities Program; the purpose of that program is to assist communities with the funding of public works and development facilities that contribute to the creation or retention of primarily private sector jobs and alleviation of unemployment and underemployment. Such assistance is designed to help communities achieve lasting improvement by stabilizing and diversifying local economies and by improving local living conditions and the economic development of the area. Alleviation of

unemployment and underemployment among residents of the target area is a primary focus of this project. The federal allocation for FY 2001 for the five state region which includes Louisiana is expected to be \$31,150,000; the amount which may be specifically allocated to Louisiana is not known at the time of preparation of this document.

The mission of the Rural Business - Cooperative Service of the United States Department of Agriculture Rural Development is to enhance the quality of life for all rural Americans by providing leadership in building competitive businesses and cooperatives that can prosper in the global marketplace. To meet business credit needs in underserved areas, the following three programs are usually leveraged with the resources of commercial, cooperative, or other private section lenders.

The Business and Industry (B&I) Guarantee Loan Program helps create jobs and stimulates rural economies by providing financial backing for rural businesses. This program guarantees up to 80 percent of a loan made by a commercial lender. Loan proceeds may be used for working capital, machinery and equipment, buildings and real estate and certain types of debt refinancing. The primary purpose is to create and maintain employment and improve the economic climate in rural communities. This is achieved by expanding the lending capability of private lenders in rural areas, helping them make and service quality loans that provide lasting community benefits. This program represents a true private-public partnership. Approximately \$27 million will be available during the FY 2001 program year.

The Business and Industry (B&I) Direct Loan Program provides loans to public entities and private parties who cannot obtain credit from other sources. Loans to private parties can be made for improving, developing, or financing business and industry, creating jobs, and improving the economic and environmental climate in rural communities (including pollution abatement). This type of assistance is available in rural areas (this includes all areas other than cities of more than 50,000 people and their immediately adjacent urban or urbanizing areas). Approximately \$1 million will be available during the FY 2001 program year.

Rural Business Enterprise Grants help public bodies, nonprofit corporations, and federally recognized Indian tribal groups finance and facilitate development of small and emerging private business enterprises located in rural areas (this includes all areas other than cities of more than 50,000 people and their immediately adjacent urban or urbanizing areas). Grant funds can pay for the acquisition and development of land and the construction of buildings, plants, equipment, access streets and roads, parking areas, utility and service extensions, refinancing, and fees for professional services. Grant funds can also pay for technical assistance and related training, startup costs and working capital, financial assistance to a third party, production of television programs targeted for rural residents, and for rural distance learning networks. Approximately \$1.3 million will be available for Louisiana during the FY 2001 program year.

The Rural Electrification Administration has the Rural Economic Development Loan and Grant Program which promotes rural economic development and/or job creation projects. That program is available for qualified borrowers that are using funds to create jobs in rural areas. Low cost funds can be used to construct facilities, financing operation, inventory, or working capital. The program will fund eighty percent of any one project or \$400,000, whichever is less.

Housing

The State will allocate \$2.4 million in FY 2001 LCDBG funds to address housing needs.

The estimated HOME allocation of \$14,634,000 will be used during the FY 2001 program year to address the State's housing priorities. The Low Income Housing Tax Credit and Mortgage Revenue Bond Programs will also provide resources for acquisition, housing rehabilitation, reconstruction, and/or new construction activities.

The State of Louisiana's FY 2001 ESG allocation is \$1,589,000. Of this allocation, after deducting the State's administrative share of \$41,711, the remaining amount of \$1,547,289 shall be distributed through grant awards to applicant units of general local government for use in eligible program activities.

Under HUD's 1999 national SuperNOFA competition for Continuum of Care - Homeless Assistance funding, seven localities in Louisiana received grant awards totaling \$12,940,165 to support forty-six projects within the following regional continuum of care collaborative systems: Southwestern Louisiana (Region V), Northwest Louisiana (Region VII), Orleans/Jefferson Parishes (Regions I and X), Capitol Area Alliance – Baton Rouge (Region II), Northeast Louisiana (Region VIII), Northlake Coalition (Region IX), and Lafourche/Terrebonne/Assumption (Region III). Funds available through the HUD Continuum of Care SuperNOFA are awarded under any of three programs for use in creating community systems for combating homelessness. The HUD SuperNOFA federal funds granted to Louisiana recipients during recent years are generally being used for projects implemented over a multi-year time period.

Under HUD's 1998 national SuperNOFA competition for Continuum of Care - Homeless Assistance funding, eight localities in Louisiana received grant awards totaling \$11,562,347 to support forty-two projects within the following continuum of care collaborative systems: Central Louisiana Coalition to Prevent Homelessness, Capitol Area Alliance for the Homeless, UNITY for the Homeless of New Orleans, Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes Continuum of Care, Acadiana Continuum of Care, Northeast Louisiana (Region VIII), the Homeless Coalition of Northwest Louisiana, and Northlake Continuum of Care Coalition, Region IX.

Under HUD's 1997 national SuperNOFA competition, eight localities in Louisiana received grant awards for a total of \$12,370,187.

Under the 1996 HUD SuperNOFA competition three metropolitan localities in the State — East Baton Rouge Parish, New Orleans/Jefferson Parish, and Shreveport/Bossier — received \$9,820,680 in total funding awards for fourteen Supportive Housing Program (SHP) projects.

Other federal sources for homeless assistance activities are the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Emergency Food and Shelter Program, the U.S. Department of Education (ED) Homeless Children and Youth Education Grant, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Runaway and Homeless Youth Program, and the HHS Program for Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) for services to homeless persons with

chronic mental illness.

In order to be eligible for a HOPWA entitlement grant, the State must have more than 1,500 cumulative cases of people living with AIDS in the areas of the State that are outside of the eligible metropolitan statistical area (EMSA) and have an approved Consolidated Plan. According to the Office of Public Health HIV/AIDS Program Surveillance Report for May 31, 2000, there were 12,188 cumulative cases of AIDS and 19,279 cumulative cases of HIV in Louisiana. See Appendix 4. The Office of Public Health has been providing surveillance of AIDS cases since 1981. The State also has an approved Consolidated Plan.

The Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH), Office of Public Health (OPH), HIV/AIDS Program (HAP) is applying for the \$856,000 formula allocation for FY 2001 HOPWA funds and will serve as recipient of all non-competitive HOPWA funds for the State of Louisiana (this includes the entire state with the exception of Region 1 - New Orleans EMA and Region II – Baton Rouge EMA). The HIV/AIDS Program will allocate the FY 2001 HOPWA funds to seven of the nine Department of Health and Hospitals Consortia Regions.

In addition to the State's HOPWA entitlement funds, other federal resources available for support of HOPWA related activities include funding from the Ryan White Title II Program of the Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA), HUD Section 811 Program, the HUD Shelter Plus Care Program (national competition), and the Title XIX Medicaid Program for nursing home care.

OTHER RESOURCES

During the FY 2001 program year, resources from private and non-federal public sources will also be available to assist in addressing the State's infrastructure, economic development, and housing priorities and objectives. A description of these other resources is included herein.

Infrastructure

The Governor's Office of Rural Development administers the Rural Development Fund which is used to fund public works projects to stimulate economic growth in eligible communities and parishes. Approximately \$9 million will be awarded during the State's fiscal year ending June 30, 2001.

The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality administers the Municipal Facilities Revolving Loan Fund which provides financial assistance (below market rate loans) for the construction of projects to enhance and improve water quality in Louisiana. All of the revolving loans made to date have financial municipal wastewater treatment projects, although federal law requires consideration of other type of water quality projects if they address significant water quality problems and a willing and capable borrower exists. Louisiana's new Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund is implemented by the Department of Health and Hospitals, Office of Public Health, and the Department

of Environmental Quality. The purpose of this fund is to provide financial assistance for the construction or upgrade of eligible public drinking water systems through loans or other forms of financial assistance. Approximately \$15 million will be available through these two revolving loan funds.

Approximately \$60 million will be available for infrastructure improvements through the Louisiana State Capital Outlay Program.

The Governor's Office of Rural Development works with the Department of Environmental Quality in the administration of the Hardship Grants Program. The purpose of that program is to provide financial assistance to small, rural communities for the construction of wastewater treatment projects that would qualify for a loan from the Municipal Facilities Revolving Loan Fund, but that would not be able to afford such a loan for the total cost of construction. Approximately \$1 million is available under this program.

It is also anticipated that several of the public facilities projects funded under the FY 2001 LCDBG Program will involve the injection of local funds. In the past, local funds have been utilized for actual construction costs and the payment of engineering and administrative consulting services associated with program implementation.

Economic Development

Under the LCDBG Program, a firm financial commitment for the private sector is required for the funding of an economic development project. For a loan or a grant, the private funds/public funds ratio must not be less than 1:1 for manufacturing firms listed as such under the North America Industrial Classification System. A private to public ratio for non-manufacturing firms must have a ratio of 2.5:1. For a grant to the local governing body for infrastructure improvements and/or for the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of a building and improvements for economic development, the private funds/public funds ratio for grant funds equal to or less than \$500,000 must be 1:1 and for grant funds in excess of \$500,000 must be 2:1. Infrastructure grants for non-manufacturing firms will require a private LCDBG funds ratio of at least 2.5:1.

The Governor's Office of Rural Development also provides grants to local governing bodies for the furtherance of economic development.

The Louisiana Department of Economic Development through the Louisiana Economic Development Corporation (LEDC) stimulates the flow of private capital, long-term loans, and other financial assistance for the financing of the development, expansion, and retention of small business concerns in Louisiana, as a means of providing high levels of employment, income growth, and expanded economic opportunities, especially to disadvantaged persons within distressed and rural areas. The Louisiana Small Business Loan Program is available for eligible small businesses. Loan proceeds may be used for the purchase of fixed assets including buildings, machinery and equipment, inventory, working capital and with restrictions, debt restructure.

The Loan and Loan Guaranty Program is available under the Louisiana Department of Agriculture. This program is available for an entity engaged in the marketing, processing, and/or further processing of Louisiana farm products. The program provides a loan or loan guaranty to a bank, not to exceed five years. The funds may be used to acquire, construct, furnish, equip, make necessary improvements or purchase any agricultural plant, operations capital, market development costs, and product inventories.

Housing

In July of 1998 a new program (Home Energy Loan Program - HELP) was announced which would allow Louisiana residents to get low interest loans for the purpose of making their homes more energy efficient. This program will involve approximately \$14 million which will be available through the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources. The approximately \$14 million being set aside for the program is part of \$160 million the State received in 1983 from a federal settlement with oil producers who overcharged customers; the producers violated federal price and distribution controls imposed during an Arab oil embargo. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will work with banks or other lending institutions to provide financing at two percent interest for up to \$4,000 per loan for improvements to existing homes. The DNR financing arrangement would apply to only half of the total loan amount. Loans also are available for new home construction. There are no income criteria on either borrowing program. Program objectives are: (a) to encourage construction of highly energy efficient single family residences, (b) to allow energy efficiency upgrading of existing residences at the time of purchase or refinance, and (c) to provide incentives to homeowners to make energy efficiency improvements to their existing homes. By taking advantage of these low interest loans for energy efficient upgrades, the public will benefit through: 1. interest savings over the life of the improvement, 2. lowered utility bills, 3. increased resale value of their residences, and 4. decreased pollutant emissions.

The Louisiana Home Energy Rebate Option (HERO) offers an actual cash payment for Louisiana residents who build new homes to high levels of energy efficiency or make energy improvements to existing homes. HERO is a component of the Home Energy Loan Program (HELP) of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources. The amount of the cash payment depends on the level of energy savings, called the energy efficiency premium. The cash payment is twenty percent of the energy efficiency premium up to a maximum of \$2,000. The energy efficiency premium is determined by a home energy rating that is required on all homes participating in the program. HERO is available to any Louisiana homebuilder, home buyer, or homeowner. For new homes, application for HERO should be made at the planning stages prior to beginning construction. For existing homes, application to HERO should be made before starting improvements.

A home energy rating compares the energy efficiency of one house to others, estimates future energy bills, and evaluates improvements that will save money. In Louisiana, the home energy rating system is administered by Energy Rated Homes of Louisiana (ERHL), a section of the Louisiana Department of Natural Resources. All ratings are performed by private sector raters trained and certified by ERHL; a rating generally costs between \$250 and \$350 depending on the complexity of the home. Included in a rating is a detailed computer analysis and on-site inspection of the home. The

on-site inspection includes testing the home for air infiltration and duct leakage using an instrument called a blower door. For individuals purchasing an existing home, a home energy rating can also be used to qualify for an energy efficient mortgage. With an energy efficient mortgage, home buyers can borrow the additional funds to make energy improvements at the time of purchase. The additional funds are included in the mortgage. The resultant reduction in energy costs is generally larger than the increase in mortgage payment. This means an average savings of \$300 to \$600 annually for homeowners.

For a limited time, the Department of Natural Resources is offering a \$100 coupon to homeowners/home builders who have a home energy rating conducted in connection with HERO. At submission of the initial rating certificate to qualify for the HERO program, the Department of Natural Resources will award a \$100 coupon to the homeowner/homebuilder that can be applied toward the cost of the energy rating. The coupon can only be redeemed by a certified home energy rater.

Sources of funding in conjunction with the HOME Program may include investment by private lending institutions and both business and non-profit corporations along with available state and federal resources. Resources available from the Governor's Office of Women's Services and private nonprofit organizations should leverage additional resources to support the integration of supportive services. The State will support funding applications by any other entity which will assist in the delivery of housing and housing support services.

The LHFA's Affordable Rental HOME Program may be restructured to provide priority points to projects which complement neighborhood redevelopment efforts of local governmental units in the competitive allocation process. Special set-asides in the HOME/MRB Program may also be instituted to ensure an adequate supply of funds to finance home ownership in neighborhoods undergoing redevelopment. Moreover, in an effort to assure adequate resources for special needs groups in rural areas where there is a shortage of housing for special needs groups such as the homeless, elderly and handicapped as well as a lack of a critical mass of such special needs groups for an entire project, the LHFA may provide special bonus points in the competitive award of HOME Funds to projects which set aside buildings for such special needs groups.

HOME funds provide a maximum of fifty percent of the total development costs of rental projects leveraging funding available from commercial lending institutions and proceeds realized from the syndication of Low Income Housing Tax Credits.

Single family mortgage revenue bond funds will be used in conjunction with HOME resources to promote the increase of home ownership opportunities for low income persons and families targeted for assistance. The program is designed to provide low interest loans to qualifying persons and families who might not otherwise qualify for conventional private mortgages. Some HOME Program funds will be made available by the State to assist qualifying low income persons and families with down payments and closing costs to complement the State mortgage revenue bond resources.

By making down payment and closing cost assistance available to first time, low income home

buyers through HOME Program funds, it is anticipated that this income group will utilize mortgage resources available from private lending institutions as well as State supported single family mortgage revenue bond resources. In connection with the administration of the HOME Program, LHFA will widely advertise the home buyer assistance available through the HOME Program and the coupling of that assistance with private mortgage resources and the single family home mortgage program provided by the State.

HOME funding will be made available to Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) to provide up to eighty-five percent of the financing for the construction or acquisition/rehabilitation of affordable housing for purchase by low income first time home buyers. A pool of mortgage revenue bond proceeds and HOME funds will be set aside to assure that low income families have access to affordable long term rates.

HOME funds will also be made available on a competitive basis to local governmental units to provide grant funding for the rehabilitation of substandard housing owned and occupied by eligible very low income and/or elderly/handicapped individuals or families.

The State will fulfill the ESGP requirement of a matching contribution equal to its ESG program funds by requiring recipients to secure matching funds in an amount at least equal to their ESGP grant amounts. With respect to the first \$100,000 of the State's ESG allocation which is exempt from matching funds requirements, the State DSS will pass on this benefit to the recipient local government(s), and/or subrecipient(s), which shall be determined by DSS to have the least capability to provide the required matching funds based on information submitted in grant applications or obtained from subsequent program evaluations. For those grant amounts which remain subject to matching funds requirements, the value of donated materials and buildings, voluntary activities and other in-kind contributions may be included with "hard cash" amounts in the calculation of matching funds. In certain rare situations, a local government grantee which is sponsoring a shelter project has complied with this requirement by providing the matching funds itself. The usual method, however, has been through provision by nonprofit project sponsors.

The State executes ESG agreements with local governments which generally subgrant funds to nonprofit organizations providing shelter and services to homeless people. Each grantee/subgrantee is required to provide matching contributions funds equal to the amount of ESG funds that are awarded. This requirement is stipulated in all ESGP grant agreements. Each ESGP application and/or project proposal must specify sources and amounts of matching funds. In previous grants, the matching funds provided by grantees and subgrantees have exceeded the amount required by the grants.

From descriptions contained in FY 2000 ESG applications, common sources of matching funds provided by recipient agencies are: United Way allotments, private foundation grants, monies contributed by religious organizations and ministerial alliances, staff salaries paid from private sources, volunteered time valued at \$5/hour, donated food and clothing, donated building space made available for use as shelter facilities (fair market lease valuation), building materials and other in kind donations by individuals and businesses, donated furnishings, equipment items (donated or made available for use without charge), proceeds from charitable fundraising events, CSBG and CDBG

funding, local government general funds, Louisiana Children's Trust Fund, and state general fund allotments and local marriage license fee monies dedicated for local family violence programs.

The State DSS will provide in-kind support in its administration of the Emergency Shelter Grants Program for those costs not met through the state's share of ESGP administrative monies, including costs incurred for program and financial management, contract monitoring, single audit reviews and follow up, coordination with other programs, program planning, state point of contact for homeless issues, maintaining a state database of facilities and services to assist homeless persons, and other program administrative functions and related coordinative activities.

State Funding for Homeless Shelters Servicing Family Violence Victims

Important sources of non-federal funding for homeless shelter programs in Louisiana are state appropriated (general fund) monies as well as a portion of marriage license fee revenues and civil court fees dedicated for family violence programs. For State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2001 (July, 2000 - June, 2001), the state general funds appropriation for family violence programs is \$1,971,817, of which eighty percent (\$1,577,453) is used for emergency shelter expenses. Some of the marriage license fee monies received by local family violence programs (SFY 2001 anticipated amount \$435,000) is also used for shelter costs. An additional \$88,600 in local funds derived from special civil court fees levied in domestic proceedings will be used for family violence programs in the parishes of Caddo, Calcasieu, DeSoto, East Baton Rouge, Lafayette, Orleans, and Sabine.

Publicly Owned Property Used for Homeless Shelter Facilities

Another type of non-federal resource benefitting homeless shelter projects is the in-kind value of publicly owned buildings made available without charge as shelter facilities, such as parish owned buildings in Terrebonne and Jefferson Parishes, a state owned building in Pineville, and city owned property in Kenner.

Ad Valorem Tax Exemption for Leased Property Used to House Homeless Persons

Effective 1990, the State Constitution was amended to provide that property leased to a nonprofit corporation for use solely as housing for homeless persons, at a compensation rate not to exceed \$1 per year for a lease term of at least five years, shall be exempt from ad valorem taxes. It is believed that certain nonprofit agencies in Louisiana have been able to take advantage of this provision in providing housing for homeless persons.

Non-federal resources for residential and housing services for persons with HIV/AIDS include private AIDS residential facilities statewide, local hospital corporations affiliates, faith-based community organizations, United Way funding and local nonprofit agency resources, and private fundraising by AIDS advocacy coalitions and groups. Another possible source of AIDS assistance funding derives from major business sponsors and national philanthropies: AETNA, GAP, Prudential, the Equitable, the Rockefeller Foundation, etc.

ACTIVITIES

The following information presents an overview of the State's proposed method for distributing FY 2001 funds under the four programs with corresponding information as to how the proposed distribution of funds will address the priority needs and objectives. More detailed information is provided in the section of this document entitled "Action Plan: One Year Use of Funds."

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

In the Consolidated Plan for FY 2000 – FY 2004, it was stated that the top needs of the State in order of priority were public facilities (infrastructure) improvements, economic development, housing, planning, and social services. Those needs and their ranking were determined from a February, 1999, survey of the local governing bodies which were eligible for funding under the Louisiana Community Development Block Grant (LCDBG) Program. The results of that survey and other comments received were used to determine the funding categories for the FY 2000 and FY 2001 LCDBG Programs. (Beginning with the FY 1986 program, the State adopted the use of a two year funding cycle for housing and public facilities applications. Therefore, a survey of this type is conducted every two years to assist in the determination of the current needs of the local governing bodies and to reassess the program priorities.)

In an effort to both ensure that the State's goals and objectives are met and the LCDBG Program is responsive to the current needs of the local governing bodies, the Office of Community Development solicited comments and suggestions prior to designing its FY 2000 - FY 2001 programs. In addition to the public hearing process and acceptance of comments described in the "Citizen Participation" and "Comments Received" sections of this action plan, in February of 1999 the Office of Community Development mailed a questionnaire to the three hundred and forty local governments eligible under the LCDBG Program. The purpose of that survey was to determine what the local governing bodies perceived as being the top needs of their jurisdictions. The results of that survey pertaining to the identified needs by program category are presented in Table 1 on page 5 of this plan.

The Office of Community Development designed its FY 2000 and FY 2001 LCDBG Programs in accordance with the local needs identified in the survey; refer to Figure 3 on page 65 which is in the section entitled "Action Plan: One Year Use of Funds - Community Development Block Grant Program." As is illustrated in that figure, the majority of the State's LCDBG funds will be allocated to public facilities (including demonstrated needs and LaSTEP); funds will also be allocated for economic development and housing.

Due to the wide range of public facilities activities which are eligible for funding, a question was included on the survey which asked each local governing body to identify its specific priorities. The resulting rankings are also identified in Table 2 on page 6 of this document. While the individual ranking among the top five public facilities activities resulting from the 1999 survey and previously conducted surveys varied somewhat, street improvements, sewerage system improvements (collection

and treatment), drainage projects, and water system improvements (potable and fire protection) were the top priorities. To address the drainage need, the amount of LCDBG funds which could be used for drainage in conjunction with street projects was increased from ten percent to twenty-five percent beginning with the FY 1998 LCDBG Program; that percentage will be continued into the FY 2001 program year. Aside from drainage, streets and the four types of water and sewer projects remained as the top five public facilities activities.

Neighborhood facilities or multi-purpose community centers ranked as a distant seventh public facilities activity. The State, however, decided to set-aside \$600,000 in FY 2000 and \$600,000 in FY 2001 funds for multi-purpose community centers; this decision was made based on the comments that were received.

The percentage distribution of funds among the top five public facilities (subcategories) will be based upon the number/ percentage of applications received and the amount requested for each priority. Half of the funds will be distributed based on the percentage of applications received in each subcategory and half on the basis of amount of funds requested in each subcategory. This allocation is also referenced in Figure 3 on page 65 of this document.

The selection and rating systems for the review of all of the LCDBG applications received were designed to insure that the national objectives and goals of the State will be met. A detailed description of the rating systems for each type of application is provided in the Community Development Block Grant Program portion of the section entitled “Action Plan: One Year Use of Funds.”

HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM

In keeping with its Mission Statement to provide a decent, safe, suitable and affordable home for every Louisianian, the LHFA allocates HOME Funds over a range of discreet single family and multifamily programs to achieve specific goals and objectives. The following LHFA Programs will be funded with HOME Funds to achieve the stated objectives.

Single Family Programs

HOME/MRB Program: HOME funds in amounts necessary to limit borrower contributions to the greater of 3 percent of a home’s purchase price or \$1500 will be combined with mortgage revenue bond proceeds to provide thirty year affordable mortgage financing for approximately one hundred and fifty low-income first time home buyers.

CHDO Homeownership Program: HOME Funds will be made available to CHDOs to construct approximately seventy-five single family homes in rural areas for low-income households in under served rural areas of the State.

SHARE Program: HOME Funds will be made available under the Substandard Housing Assistance For Rural Economics pursuant to which the LHFA will provide grant funds through local governmental units to rehabilitate substandard housing owned by low-income households.

Multifamily Programs

HOME Affordable Rental Housing Program: HOME Funds will be made available on a competitive basis to provide gap financing for the construction or rehabilitation of affordable rental housing.

The LHFA routinely conducts or sponsors housing seminars and workshops on affordable housing initiatives which may be accessed by developers, lenders, non-profit organizations and local governmental units.

EMERGENCY SHELTER GRANTS PROGRAM

In accordance with program policies, the State Department of Social Services (DSS) will distribute ESGP funds to units of general local government which may make all or part of grant amounts available to private nonprofit organizations for use in eligible activities. Funding available under the Emergency Shelter Grants Program is dedicated for the rehabilitation, renovation or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelters for the homeless, and for payment of certain operating costs and social services expenses in connection with emergency shelter for the homeless. The program also allows use of funding in homeless prevention activities as an adjunct to other eligible activities. DSS shall define eligible applicants as units of general local government for all parish jurisdictions and those municipal or city governmental units for jurisdictions with a minimum population of 10,000 according to recent census figures. Application packages, including grant application requirements and deadline for submittal, shall be issued by mail to the chief elected official of each eligible unit of general local government.

The State DSS intends to continue use of a geographic allocation formula (described in a subsequent section) in the distribution of the State's ESG funding to ensure that each region of the State is allotted a specified minimum of State ESG grant assistance for eligible ESGP projects. Regional allocations for the State's 2001 ESG Program will be formulated based on factors for low income populations in the parishes of each region according to U.S. Census Bureau data. Within each region, grant distribution shall be conducted through a competitive grant award process.

Proposals accepted for review will be rated on a comparative, project specific, basis. Proposal evaluation will be based on information provided in grant applications. Recipients of grant amounts will be determined in accordance with the following selection criteria:

- ? Nature and extent of unmet needs in the applicant's jurisdiction as demonstrated by data supplied by applicant including sources of information (studies done, inventory of existing shelters, their use and capacity, estimates by applicant and homeless providers of additional shelter beds needed, reliable surrogates for homeless need including local unemployment data, welfare statistics, and unique local circumstances) 40 points
- ? The extent to which proposed activities will address needs for housing and supportive services and/or complete the development of a comprehensive system of services which will provide a continuum of care to assist homeless persons to achieve independent living 30 points

- ? The ability of the applicant to carry out the proposed activities promptly15 points
- ? Coordination of the proposed project(s) with available community resources, so as to be able to match the needs of homeless persons with appropriate supportive services and assistance15 points

Elements of the above criteria include: methodology and time frame to implement proposed activities, specificity of proposed activities and reasonableness of cost estimates, experience of project sponsor(s) in provision of services for homeless persons or in similar service activities, fiscal accountability and financial responsibility of project sponsor(s), and capability to provide required matching funds (when applicable). For previous recipients of State grant amounts, expenditure patterns will be reviewed to evaluate such applicants' ability to implement and complete program activities on a timely basis. An applicant may be disqualified from receiving an award if evaluation of prior expenditure patterns indicates inability to utilize program assistance on a timely basis.

Funding awards shall be based on evaluation and ranking of individual project proposals. DSS reserves the right to negotiate the final grant amounts and local match with all applicants to ensure judicious use of these funds.

DSS proposes to use five percent of the State's Fiscal Year 2001 ESGP allocation for administrative purposes. This administrative allowance will be shared with grantee local governments which may elect to use a 2.5 percent share of ESGP funding for local government grant administration.

How Proposed ESG Funds Distribution Will Address Priority Needs and Specific Objectives Described in the State Consolidated Plan

The following are the priorities for use of available resources to address homeless needs as described in the Consolidated Plan for FY 2000 - FY 2004.

Priority: To give preference in awarding homeless assistance funds and in endorsing grant proposals to those proposed activities and projects which are designed within the context of a regional or community based “Continuum of Care” collaborative process and which are integral to a local “Continuum of Care” resource system.

Objective: To provide assistance for projects which are 1) integral components of a “continuum of care” system developed through a collaborative, community based strategic planning process and 2) are proposing activities to maintain, enhance or strengthen the capacity of the local “continuum of care” system through implementation of ESGP eligible activities in connection with emergency shelter of homeless persons [i.e. facility rehabilitation, the provision of essential services related to emergency shelter, shelter operational costs, and homeless prevention activities].

Methodology: This priority for projects which are part of a locally developed Continuum of Care system will be emphasized in the informational materials contained in the application package for the FY 2001 Louisiana Emergency Shelter Grants Program. The review and rating of ESGP applications shall also reflect this emphasis. In the evaluation of applications for ESG grant amounts, up to thirty points will be awarded for each project's Continuum of Care participation. A proposed project which does not have evidence of participation in its local continuum of care collaborative process and/or its intended linkage or integration in the local continuum of care resource system will not be eligible for the thirty points allotted under this continuum of care criterion.

Performance Indicator: Most of the shelter projects assisted by State ESGP funds have participated in the local Continuum of Care collaborative planning process and these projects are linked and integrated as emergency shelter resource components within the local continuum of care system.

Priority: Continued use of regional allocation formula in competitive award of State ESGP funding amounts.

During the initial years of the State ESG Program, preference was given to assisting the establishment of new shelter facilities and providing continuation funding to those shelter projects which received start-up aid through use of State ESG grant amounts. Effective FFY 92, DSS/OCS began implementation of a geographic allocation formula in the distribution of ESG funding to ensure that each region of the State was allotted a specified minimum of State ESG grant assistance for eligible ESGP projects. This method of regional allocation amounts is similar to the *pro rata need amounts* formulated by HUD for its Homeless Assistance SuperNOFA funding. Through the specification of a dollar figure of anticipated ESGP funding allotted for each region, the local homeless resource agencies are better able to collaboratively plan for and design appropriate ESGP eligible activities for strategic integration and implementation within its local continuum of care system.

Objectives, Methodology, Performance Indicator: same as for previous "Continuum of Care" priority.

Priority: To increase the availability of longer term shelter and transitional housing projects that incorporate treatment components and special supportive services for homeless persons with addictive disorders and/or mental illness, and/or projects incorporating life skills training and independent living components designed for the special needs of homeless families with children.

Data from regional continuum of care collaboratives, homeless shelters and transitional housing providers, as well as national studies has documented the high prevalence of addictive disorders, mental illness, dually diagnosed or co-occurring disorders, and other special needs among the homeless population. Because of the special vulnerability of children to the adverse conditions of homelessness, a continuing priority is given to the development of additional residential beds and supportive service slots for homeless families with children.

Objective: To provide grant assistance for 1) longer term shelter [over forty-five days] or transitional shelter projects that incorporate treatment components and special supportive services for homeless persons with addictive disorders and/or mental illness, or for 2) longer term shelter and transitional shelter projects incorporating life skills training and independent living components designed for the special needs of homeless families with children, in order to maintain and/or expand capacity of such facilities within continuum of care resource systems throughout Louisiana.

Methodology: The above priority will be specified in the informational materials contained in the application package for the FY 2001 Louisiana Emergency Shelter Grants Program. In the evaluation of applications for ESG grant amounts, up to six preference points shall be awarded for 1) a project which incorporates treatment components and special supportive services for homeless persons with addictive disorders and/or mental illness, or 2) a project which incorporates life skills training and independent living components designed for the special needs of homeless families with children.

Performance Indicator: Of the annual unduplicated number (13,303) of persons sheltered by ESGP assisted facilities during calendar year 1999, 71.4 percent (9,494) were adults, 16.2 percent (2,162) were youth and children ages 5 - 17 years, and 12.4 percent (1,647) were children under age 5. Within the general sheltered population (aggregate unduplicated count: n = 29,942) for the calendar year 1999, the proportions were adults – 81 percent: youth and children five years of age or older - 11 percent: and children under age five - 8 percent. Special needs subpopulations, as estimated by shelter operators for the night of February 2, 2000, were in the following estimated proportions of this entire point in time sample (n = 2,688): Severely Mentally Ill - 7.74 percent; Substance Abusers - 38.6 percent; Dually Diagnosed [Severely Mentally Ill/Substance Abuser] – 13.4 percent; AIDS/HIV - 4.2 percent; and physically disabled – 6 percent.

Since the inception of the State ESG Program in 1987, program funds have been used for the establishment of new emergency and transitional shelter facilities, many of which serve family groups, in Abbeville, Alexandria, DeRidder, Franklin, Gonzales, Hammond, Houma, Lafayette, Mansfield, Many, Monroe, New Iberia, New Roads, Opelousas, Pineville, Ruston, and Slidell. ESG assistance, in combination with other sources, has also provided the means for shelters to extend the period of stay permitted, to establish transitional housing capability to meet longer term shelter needs, or to institute new supportive service components for particular special needs groups.

HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS PROGRAM

Unlike other populations with special housing needs, the housing needs of people with AIDS change as the disease progresses. Thus, throughout the progression of the disease, the ability to find affordable housing and to remain in one's home is a constant stress for persons who are HIV infected. The number one priority for the State in the use of allocated HOPWA funding is providing residential housing for persons with AIDS, and secondly providing clients with short-term rent, mortgage and

utility assistance payments. As health diminishes, persons living with HIV/AIDS experience significant need for ancillary and supportive services.

The use of HOPWA funds for eligible activities will address those priority needs through the following summarized distribution method:

HOPWA Funding Projections for FY 2001

Total Funding	\$856,000
Administrative Costs	<u>25,680</u>
	\$830,320
Residential Facilities	\$332,128 (40%)
Rental Assistance	\$498,192 (60%)

The activities eligible for funding assistance are listed in the section entitled “Homeless and Other Special Needs Activities.” More detailed information regarding the distribution of these funds is provided in the section entitled “Geographic Distribution.”

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

The following presents a description of the geographic areas of the State in which assistance will be directed during the FY 2001 Program year.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

Eligible applicants under the LCDBG Program are those units of general local government in non-entitlement areas; non-entitlement areas are municipalities with a population of less than 50,000 and parishes with an unincorporated population of less than 200,000. The following units of local government are not eligible: Alexandria, Baton Rouge, Bossier City, Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government, Jefferson Parish (including Grand Isle, Gretna, Harahan, Jean Lafitte, and Westwego), Kenner, Lafayette Parish Consolidated Government, Lake Charles, Monroe, New Orleans, Shreveport, Slidell, and Thibodaux.

The LCDBG funds are awarded on a competitive basis; therefore, the ultimate geographic distribution of FY 2001 funds cannot be predicted.

HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM

Home funds are made available on a statewide competitive basis for non-entitlement areas. The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (LHFA) does not target any specific area of the State in connection with its investment plan for providing an increased supply of accessible safe and dignified least restrictive living opportunities, with integrated support services, for needy households and persons with special needs such as low income elderly and physically or mentally challenged persons.

All construction, renovation and rehabilitation activities engaged in by LHFA for very low income and low income households through the use of the HOME Program funds will be geographically disbursed throughout the State, with special focus given to rural areas. Awards of taxable and tax exempt bond financing of multifamily projects and allocations of Low Income Housing Tax Credits will be disbursed on a competitive basis within each of the eight planning districts throughout the State as equitably as possible.

Activities to increase first time home ownership opportunities with down payment and closing cost assistance through HOME will be promoted statewide in metropolitan and non metropolitan areas. The single family mortgage revenue program is administered through the involvement of financial institutions which are accessible statewide. LHFA will seek to expand the number of participating financial institutions in order to increase the number of branch locations accepting mortgage applications throughout the State.

EMERGENCY SHELTER GRANTS PROGRAM

ESGP Geographic Distribution by Poverty Factors for Regional Funding Pools

Beginning with its 1992 ESG Program, the Louisiana Department of Social Services (DSS) has been utilizing a geographic allocation formula in the distribution of the State's ESG funding. DSS proposes to continue the use of a geographic allocation formula in the distribution of ESG funding to ensure that each region of the State is allotted a specified minimum of State ESG grant assistance for eligible ESGP projects. Based on national and state studies linking homelessness to conditions of poverty, regional ESG allocations are formulated based on factors for poverty (very low income) populations in the parishes of each region according to U.S. Census Bureau data. [Refer to the State map (Figure 1) which indicates boundaries and inclusive parishes for the ten State regions utilized by the ESG Program.] Within each region, grant distribution shall be conducted through a competitive grant award process previously described.

The following chart lists the allocation factors and amounts for each region for the FY 2001 State ESG Program:

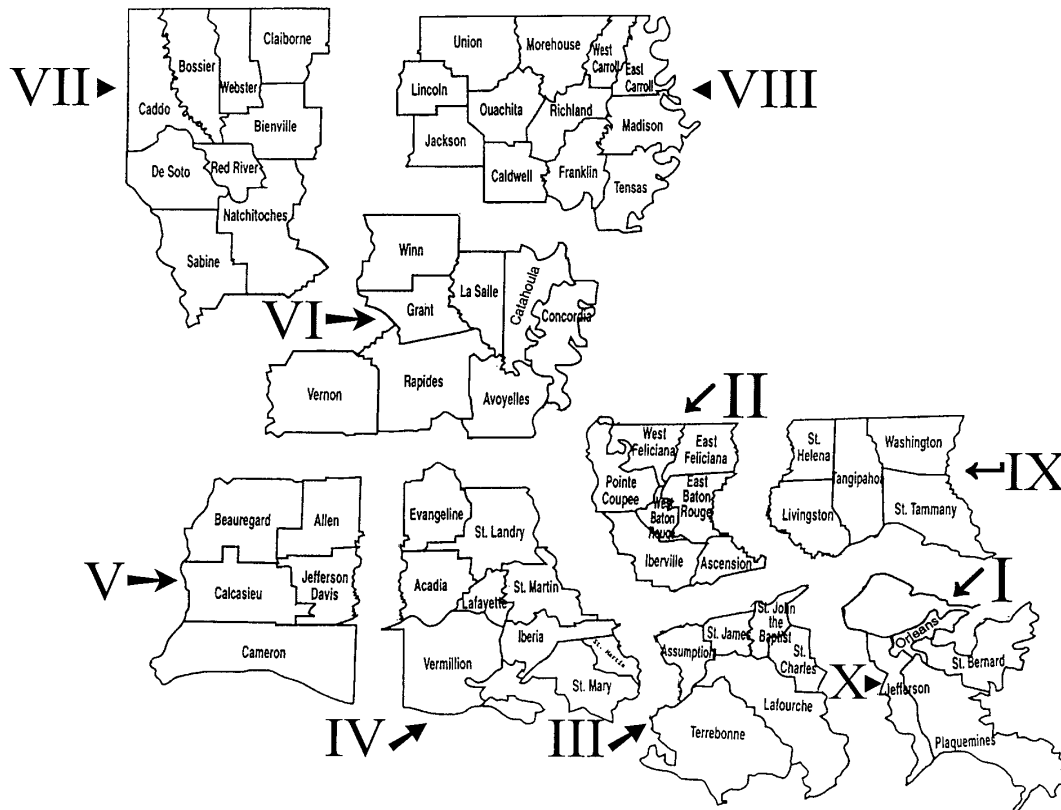
	<u>Allocation Factor</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
FY 2001 ESGP Grant Amount for Distribution: \$1,547,289		
Region I New Orleans	.1572303	\$ 243,281
Region II	.1120504	173,374
Region III	.0698830	108,129
Region IV	.1522066	235,507
Region V	.0531705	82,271
Region VI	.0764176	118,240
Region VII	.1248105	193,118
Region VIII	.0985996	152,562
Region IX	.0746534	115,510
Region X	.0809781	125,297
		<hr/> 1,547,289
State Administration		41,711
FY 2001 State ESGP Allotment		<hr/> <hr/> \$ 1,589,000

Regional funding amounts for which applications are not received shall be subject to statewide competitive award to applicants from other regions and/or shall be reallocated among other regions in accordance with formulations consistent with the above factors.

FIGURE 1

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES/OFFICE OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

STATE REGIONS



Region I (1)
Orleans

Region II (2)
Ascension
E. Baton Rouge
East Feliciana
Iberville
Pointe Coupee
W. Baton Rouge
West Feliciana

Region III (3)
Assumption
Lafourche
St. Charles
St. James
St. John
Terrebonne

Region IV (4)
Acadia
Evangeline
Iberia
Lafayette
St. Landry
St. Martin
St. Mary
Vermillion

Region V (5)
Allen
Beauregard
Calcasieu
Cameron
Jeff. Davis

Region VI (6)
Avoyelles
Catahoula
Concordia
Grant
LaSalle
Rapides
Vernon
Winn

Reg. VII (7)
Bienville
Bossier
Caddo
Claiborne
Desoto
Natchitoches
Red River
Sabine
Webster

Reg. VIII (8)
Caldwell
East Carroll
Franklin
Jackson
Lincoln
Madison
Morehouse
Ouachita
Richland
Tensas
Union
West Carroll

Region IX (9)
Livingston
St. Helena
St. Tammany
Tangipahoa
Washington

Region X (10)
Jefferson
Plaquemines
St. Bernard

Grant awards shall be for a minimum of \$10,000. Applicable grant maximums are as follows:

- ? Individual grant awards to applicant jurisdictions of less than 49,000 population shall not exceed \$50,000.
- ? For a jurisdiction of over 49,000 population, the maximum grant award shall not exceed the ESGP allocation for that jurisdiction's respective region.

Grant specifications, minimum and maximum awards may be changed at DSS's discretion in consideration of individual applicant's needs, total program funding requests, and available funding. DSS reserves the right to negotiate the final grant amounts, component projects, and local match with all applicants to ensure judicious use of program funds. Program applications must meet State ESGP requirements and must demonstrate the means to assure compliance if the proposal is selected for funding. If, in the determination of DSS, an application fails to meet program purposes and standards, even if such application is the only eligible proposal submitted from a region or subregion, such application may be rejected *in toto*, or the proposed project(s) may be subject to alterations as deemed necessary by DSS to meet appropriate program standards.

ESGP Geographic Distribution by Locality

Since the ESG distribution method involves a competitive process for amounts apportioned into regional allocation pools (formulated according to poverty prevalence data), the ultimate geographic awards by locality (parish and/or city) cannot be predicted. (A table listing all local governmental units which are eligible to apply for ESGP funds is included on page 126 in the section entitled "Action Plan: One Year Use of Funds - Emergency Shelter Grants Program.")

ESG Program Recipients - Minority Composition

With respect to minority concentration among homeless persons served by ESGP assisted facilities, the following reflects the racial/ethnic composition of shelter guests on an average night as documented in recent ESG performance reports:

African-American	53.66%	Asian	.16%
White	44.06%	Native American	.40%
Hispanic	1.56%	Multi-Racial Unknown	.16%

The racial/ethnic makeup of homeless shelter clientele mirrors to some degree the minority composition of the State's poverty population.

HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS PROGRAM

The HIV AIDS Program has solicited input from the statewide Regional Consortiums, AIDS services/community based organizations, residential facilities and people living with AIDS regarding the allocation of the 2001 HOPWA funds. See the map and list on pages 31 and 32 for the Department of Health and Hospitals Administrative Regions. The parishes in the regions utilized by

TABLE 3

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HOSPITALS
Administrative Regions

REGION I

Orleans
St. Bernard
Plaquemines
Jefferson

REGION II

Iberville
Ascension
Pointe Coupee
East Feliciana
East Baton Rouge
West Baton Rouge
West Feliciana

REGION III

Lafourche
Assumption
Terrebonne
St. John the Baptist
St. Mary
St. James
St. Charles

REGION IV

Iberia
Acadia
Lafayette
Evangeline
Vermilion
St. Martin
St. Landry

REGION V

Allen
Cameron
Calcasieu
Beauregard
Jefferson Davis

REGION VI

Winn
Grant
Vernon
LaSalle
Rapides
Avoyelles
Catahoula
Concordia

REGION VII

Caddo
Desoto
Sabine
Webster
Bossier
Red River
Claiborne
Bienville
Natchitoches

REGION VIII

Union
Tensas
Madison
Lincoln
Jackson
Franklin
Caldwell
Richland
Quachita
Morehouse
East Carroll
West Carroll

REGION IX

St. Helena
Washington
Tangipahoa
Livingston
St. Tammany

the HOPWA Program differ somewhat from the regions utilized by the Emergency Shelter Grants Program. It was decided that the five HIV/AIDS residential facilities in seven different regions of the State will be allocated approximately forty percent of the HOPWA funds. These HOPWA funds will be allocated through a competitive Louisiana HIV/AIDS Residential Facilities Solicitation of Application process. These funds are for new construction, renovation, rehabilitation, acquisition, conversion, lease and repairs of facilities or purchase of capital equipment. Five residential facilities are currently in operation around the State. Regions VI and IX are the only regions that do not have residential facilities. Table 4 provides a list of Louisiana HIV/AIDS Residential Facilities and CBOs (Community Based Organizations) by region.

To ensure the efficient use of both HOPWA and Ryan White Title II funds, the remaining fifty percent of HOPWA funds will be awarded through a Request for Proposal (RFP) through the Ryan White Title II Regional Consortia (this includes the entire state excluding Region I - the New Orleans EMSA and half of Region II – Baton Rouge EMSA). The other half of Region II – Iberville, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana and East Feliciana parishes will be further assisted by the State HOPWA jurisdiction.

Since the State's distribution method for its HOPWA entitlement funds involves competitive processes, the ultimate geographic awards by locality (parish and/or city) cannot be predicted at this time.

TABLE 4

**ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDING HOUSING SERVICES FOR PEOPLE
WITH HIV/AIDS IN LOUISIANA**

(Excluding Region I - New Orleans and Region II – Baton Rouge EMSAs)

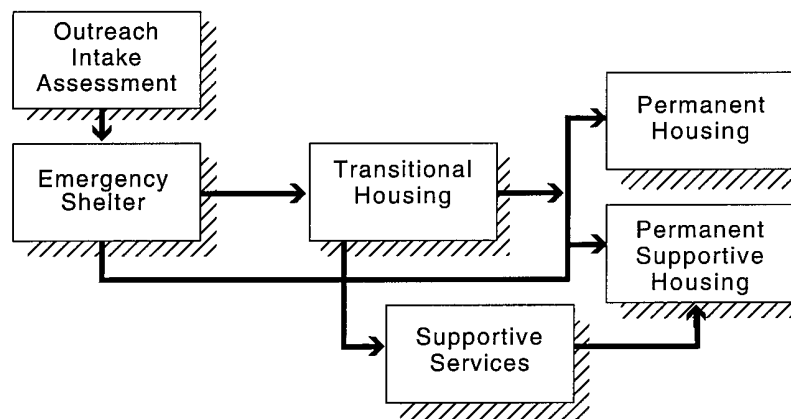
Region III	Susan Arcement, Executive Director EXCHANGE HOUSE / SOUTH LOUISIANA HUMAN RESOURCES, INC. (SLHR) 106 Exchange Alley Houma, LA 70360 (504) 879-3768 / FAX (504) 879-3180	
Region IV	Juliet A. Granger, Manager ST. LUKE'S P. O. Box 4027 Lafayette, LA 70502-4027 337-289-2905 / FAX 337-289-2195	Claude Martin, Executive Director Acadiana CARES 203 West Third Street Lafayette, LA 70501 337-222-2473 / FAX 337-235-4178
Region V	Chris Stewart NEPENTHE HOUSE P. O. Box 3052 Lake Charles, LA 70602 337-439-0888 / FAX 337-430-0910	Marilyn Dunn, Executive Director Southwest LA, AIDS Council (SLAC) 435 Tenth Street Lake Charles, LA 70601 337-439-5861 / FAX 337-436-8713
Region VI	No residential facility at this time.	Ann Lowery, Executive Director Central LA AIDS Supp. Serv. (CLASS) 103 Bolton Street Alexandria, LA 71301 318-442-1010 / FAX 318-443-5216
Region VII	Joann Czerwinski, Manager MERCY CENTER 740 Austin Place Shreveport, LA 71101 318-221-8219 / FAX 318-425-2787	Donald Cowdin, Executive Director The Philadelphia Center 2020 Centenary Boulevard Shreveport, LA 71104 318-222-6633 / FAX 318-222-6678
Region VIII	Linda Holyfield THE FRANCISCAN HOUSE P. O. Box 1901 Monroe, LA 71210 318-322-3635 / FAX 318-324-1701	Richard Womack, Executive Director GO CARE 2121 Justice Street Monroe, LA 71201 318-325-1092 / FAX 318-325-1222
Region IX	No residential facility at this time.	Brian Jakes, Chief Executive Officer Area Health Education Ctr. - S.E. LA 223-A South Cate Street Hammond, LA 70403 504-345-1119 / FAX 504-345-0956

HOMELESS AND OTHER SPECIAL NEEDS ACTIVITIES

HOMELESS NEEDS ANALYSIS - CONTINUUM OF CARE PROGRAMS

Priority Home, The Federal Plan to Break the Cycle of Homelessness issued in March, 1994, fostered the concept of a comprehensive system of services and housing options, called a “continuum of care,” to help homeless individuals and families in local communities reach independence. This system and philosophy strives to fulfill these requirements with three fundamental components: emergency shelter, transitional housing with social services, and permanent housing. The following diagram illustrates the components of the Continuum of Care System.

Continuum of Care



This Continuum of Care approach envisions comprehensive strategic planning at the community level to inventory existing resources and to identify gaps or deficiencies for development of the continuum of care for homeless persons in the local area. Activities targeted to eliminate such gaps would be the primary objectives to which available resources to address homelessness and housing needs would be directed.

Information derived from annual State Homeless Needs Assessments definitely substantiates the need in the State for program assistance under all housing and supportive service options available under HUD homeless assistance funding, i.e., emergency shelter, supportive and transitional housing, permanent housing for the handicapped homeless, Shelter Plus Care, supplemental assistance for facilities to assist the homeless, and single room occupancy housing.

Priorities for development of transitional, permanent and single room occupancy housing, and supplemental programs to assist homeless persons are preeminent for the major urban regions in the State. However, non-urban areas are also deficient in these resources, and could benefit from programs which serve parish and/or multi-parish areas and involve strong supportive service components and elements of broad-based community participation in developing a continuum of care system.

Homeless individuals and families often require numerous and varied support services to achieve independent living, including remedial education, job search and job training, alcohol and drug rehabilitation services, case management, transportation, and day care services. Support services available for homeless persons may be limited in scope, accessibility, and/or capability of programs to accommodate special needs. Shelter facilities in Louisiana routinely offer meals and bathing facilities. Most provide information and referral services or counseling of some kind. Other types of support services are available through specialized programs at certain shelters (e.g., rehabilitation services for recovering substance abusers). Only a small number of shelter programs serving families with children are able to offer or arrange day care services. Transportation and case management services for shelter recipients are not available at all facilities. Throughout the State, the need to develop additional and expanded support services for shelter recipients is strongly indicated. HUD homeless assistance funding constitutes a direct and/or indirect resource for the development of additional supportive services.

The following populations are deemed to be at high risk of becoming homeless:

- ? The very low income population, including recipients of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)
- ? Low Income individuals involved in substance abuse
- ? Recently released ex-prisoners
- ? Deinstitutionalized mentally disabled persons
- ? Victims of family violence

A strategy to address the needs of the homeless and the at risk population, and to recognize the special needs of the various types of homeless individuals, must take into account the primary role of community-based charitable organizations and voluntary programs, alone or in partnership with local governments and public agencies, in establishing and supporting basic facilities and services for the homeless. Central to the strategy are the following elements:

- 1) the gathering of information on homelessness in the State and assessing the needs of homeless persons (ongoing process)
- 2) dissemination and sharing of this information to community-based groups and agencies concerned or involved in serving the homeless (ongoing process)
- 3) the evaluation of the needs of the homeless individual (performed as initial component of local continuum of care systems)
- 4) making appropriate referrals to available community resources (component of local continuum of care systems)
- 5) the provision and coordination of all necessary services so that the homeless individual achieves maximum benefit from available facilities and services (objective of local continuum of care systems)
- 6) Encouraging the development of all necessary and appropriate services, service networks, and public and private resources (including real property, in-kind contributions, etc.) to support activities to assist homeless persons within Louisiana (local and state objective)

HUD homeless assistance funding under all McKinney program sources (ESGP formula funding and Continuum of Care SuperNOFA awards) will be used to complement and enhance available facilities and services through providing a source of funding support for the maintenance of existing facilities and services, and to allow facility expansion and/or the establishment of new facilities and services to help eliminate or lessen the gaps of unmet needs within local service delivery and homeless housing systems.

ESG Eligible Activities

Eligible activities under the Emergency Shelter Grants Program are set forth in 42 U.S.C. Part 11374 (Title IV B of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act) and HUD Program regulations at 24 CFR Part 576.21(a) [61 *Federal Register* page 51549; Oct. 2, 1996]. Only those activities specifically authorized under statutory provisions and Program regulations are eligible for use of ESGP funds. Other uses are ineligible.

As described under the Program law and regulations, ESGP grant amounts may be used for one or more of the following activities relating to emergency shelter for the homeless:

- a. Renovation, major rehabilitation, or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelters for the homeless;
- b. Provision of essential services to the homeless. Essential services include services concerned with employment, health, drug abuse, and education;
- c. Payment for shelter maintenance, operation (including shelter administration), rent, repairs, security, fuel, equipment, insurance, utilities, food and furnishings. An amount, not to exceed ten (10) percent of ESG funds, may be spent on staff costs of operations related to emergency shelter;
- d. Developing and implementing homeless prevention activities.
Homeless prevention activities are those designed to prevent the incidence of homelessness, including (but not limited to):
 - ? short-term subsidies to defray rent and utility arrearages for families that have received eviction or utility termination notices;
 - ? security deposits or first month's rent to permit a homeless family to move into its own dwelling;
 - ? mediation programs for landlord-tenant disputes;
 - ? legal services programs for the representation of indigent tenants in eviction proceedings
 - ? payments to prevent foreclosure on a home and other innovative programs and activities designed to prevent the incidence of homelessness;

If ESG funds for homeless prevention activities are to be used to assist families that have received eviction notices or notices of termination of utility services, certain prescribed conditions as specified under federal regulations and statutory provisions must be met

(refer to the section entitled “Action Plan: One Year Use of Funds - Emergency Shelter Grants Program.”)

e. Grant Administration

A local government grantee may at its option elect to use up to 2.5 percent of grant funding for costs directly related to administering grant assistance, or may allocate all grant amounts for eligible Program activities.

The State will obligate the FY 2001 ESG funds that it expects to receive by grant agreements with units of general local government to support the preceding activities relating to emergency and transitional shelter for homeless individuals and families.

The State will continue to use ESG funds as available for grants to units of general local government to assist shelters and homeless assistance providers with the costs of building rehabilitation, essential services, operations and homeless prevention. The assistance from the Emergency Shelter Grant funds enables nonprofit organizations to improve and preserve their physical property for continued, long-term shelter use, to relieve pressures on operating costs so that the shelters may direct other resources to services and other needs, and to maintain and expand services to shelter residents.

The shelters and homeless aid agencies that receive assistance from Emergency Shelter Grant funds strive to provide a continuum of care for the homeless persons and families whom they serve. The shelters either provide or make referrals for employment services, counseling, literacy training, transportation to medical treatment and drug and alcohol counseling. Grant amounts shall also be used for homeless prevention activities services in accordance with program regulations to avert eviction, foreclosure, and/or utility disconnection, as well as to pay deposits and first month's rent to allow homeless persons to move to their own homes. Grant amounts have also been used to assist mediation programs for landlord-tenant disputes, and for the costs of legal services for the representation of indigent tenants in eviction proceedings.

Applicants under the 2001 Emergency Shelter Grants Program shall be required to incorporate into their proposal plans a description of the “coordination and linkage of the proposed project with available community resources” and “the extent to which the proposed activities will complete the development of a comprehensive system of services which will provide a continuum of care to assist homeless persons to achieve independent living.”

Other Homeless Assistance/Special Needs Activities

The State, through the efforts of the Louisiana Interagency Action Council for the Homeless, the State Contact for Homeless Issues, and staff of local offices and clinics, encourages, participates in, provides statistical information and technical assistance, and otherwise supports the development of competitive applications by local governments and nonprofit organizations under the HUD SuperNOFA Continuum of Care programs.

The State also assists rental rehabilitation and affordable housing programs designed to improve the availability, affordability and quality of housing in local communities with CDBG and

HOME funds. The housing rehabilitation programs will alleviate some of the cost burdens in the special needs population. Improvements to owner-occupied housing will reduce the maintenance costs and the utility costs. With these housing costs reduced, the special needs populations will have an increased amount of disposable income to meet other needs.

State Contact for Homeless Issues

The Grants Management Administrator within the Department of Social Services' Office of Community Services has served as the State Contact Person for Homeless Issues with responsibilities as State liaison and point of contact for communications with federal, state and local entities on matters relating to the State's homeless population and at risk persons and families. This position disseminates and facilitates the flow of available information on homelessness in Louisiana and homeless assistance resources. The State Contact is an advocate for development of resources and collaborative systems to address the unmet needs of homeless people in the State. Other responsibilities of the State Contact include:

- providing appropriate public information to enhance knowledge on homelessness and homeless aid resources
- maintaining the State's inventory of facilities and services to assist homeless persons
- conducting statewide surveys of homeless resource agencies for the collection of statistical data on the nature and extent of homelessness
- preparing reports and resource directories for public distribution.

During the first quarter of 2000, the Louisiana Office of Community Services conducted its annual State Homeless Needs Assessment Survey for the purpose of compiling information on the nature and extent of homelessness in Louisiana, on the needs of homeless people, and on available homeless assistance resources. All known emergency and transitional shelter facilities in Louisiana were surveyed to provide statistics on the unduplicated number of homeless persons provided shelter during a twelve month period and "point in time" figures for three nights during 1999 and a night in February, 2000. (Similar data had been compiled from shelter agencies since the first state assessment on homelessness in November, 1991.) The Homeless Needs Assessment included a supplemental survey which asked shelter operators to report on local trends in the number of requests received for shelter, relief services and other assistance from 1998 to 1999, and whether evidence indicated that welfare reform measures, or other factors, may have been responsible for any increases in service requests.

The Louisiana Interagency Action Council for the Homeless had previously requested the assistance of regional coalitions, prominent resource agencies and local governments in contributing information from each region's most recent grant application from the 1998 national HUD Homeless Assistance "SuperNOFA" competition. The SuperNOFA application process requires that local private and public agencies collaborate on a "continuum of care" strategic plan to inventory local homeless assistance resources, to identify gaps in the local system of housing and supportive services helping homeless persons to move from homelessness to independent living, and to develop and prioritize proposals for new housing and supportive service projects which are targeted at filling identified gaps in the local "continuum of care" system. [The areas covered in these narratives, as required for the SuperNOFA application process, included: the fundamental component(s) of the local Continuum of Care system currently in place and those the community is working toward; how

homeless persons receive or access assistance available under each component; how each homeless subpopulation is reached or will be reached; how the local system facilitates movement of homeless persons from one component of the system to another, and how the components are linked.] All regions of the State complied with the Council's request in supplying narrative information on the above topics which was published in the Council's report of July, 1999, entitled "When There's No Place Like Home – 1999: Regional Continuum of Care Resource Systems to Assist the Homeless in Louisiana."

Region Regional Collaboratives and Coalitions

Coordination of local homeless assistance activities is facilitated through the efforts of regional collaboratives and coalitions as follows:

Region

- I. Unity for the Homeless of New Orleans
- II. Capital Area Alliance for the Homeless (CAAH)
- III. Lafourche, Terrebonne Assumption Homeless Partnership
- IV. The Acadiana Regional Coalition on Homelessness and Housing, Inc. (ARCH)
- V. Southwestern Louisiana Homeless Coalition, Inc.
- VI. Central Louisiana Coalition to End Homelessness
- VII. Homeless Coalition of Northwest Louisiana
- VIII. Regional VIII Coalition for Homeless Awareness and Prevention (CHAP)
- IX. Northlake Continuum of Care Coalition
- X. Alliance for the Homeless-River Parishes

SPECIAL NEEDS ASSESSMENT: PERSONS WITH AIDS

Many people know that millions of households in the United States cannot afford to pay for decent housing. Very few people know the extent of the affordability problem in their own communities. Each year the National Low Income Housing Coalition (NLIHC) calculates a measure called the housing wage, that is, the minimum wage that a full time worker must earn per hour in order to afford the fair market rent for a two bedroom unit in his or her community. The annual report is entitled *Out of Reach (September, 2000)*. A summary of the findings for the State of Louisiana is in the section of this document entitled Other Actions, Reduction of Barriers to Affordable Housing.

Now take this housing crisis and compound the hardship by adding the HIV virus that causes Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome - AIDS. The misery of knowing that you could become homeless is only exacerbating all of the other issues you must now face. The cost of housing in this case is not the priority, especially when the average cost for medicines for the combination therapies range from \$15,000 to \$20,000 a year. Housing is a critical AIDS issue and should be regarded as an essential element of the treatment plan for people infected with HIV/AIDS. For most people, having stable housing is associated with a sense of well-being, independence, and health. For those infected with HIV/AIDS, housing also provides a point of contact from which to arrange or receive

community-based health and social services. Adequate housing is particularly crucial for mothers and pregnant women infected with HIV/AIDS. Many communities throughout the State have reported that housing is the single largest area of unmet need for people with HIV/AIDS.

1998-99 Louisiana HIV/AIDS Needs Survey

The HIV/AIDS Program (HAP), in an effort to solicit input from consumers and providers to guide the program funding to services of greatest need, requested individuals with HIV/AIDS around the State to complete a 1998-99 Louisiana HIV/AIDS Needs Survey. This survey was primarily funded with Ryan White Title II funds. The 1998-99 Needs Assessment process included a state-wide distributed survey that was sent to both consumers (people living with HIV/AIDS) and HIV/AIDS services providers. A total of 736 valid client responses were returned for analysis. The results from the 1998-99 Needs Assessment are as follows.

According to the 1998-1999 Louisiana HIV/AIDS Needs Survey Report, nearly half of the respondents (forty-two percent) live in their own house/apartment/room with family or friends. A sizeable portion (twenty-one percent) live in a friend's or relative's home; nineteen percent live alone. There may be some overlap between these groups and the seven percent who live in public housing. People living in housing for PLWA account for four percent of the survey population.

The fact that few surveyed consumers (three percent) report living in a shelter, a drug or alcohol treatment facility, a nursing home, or on the street, may be due to the locations in which surveys were distributed. Individuals living in places listed above may not require or may not have access to some of the ambulatory service agencies used in the survey process.

Statewide	
Where Consumers Live	n = 716
Place of Residence	%
On the street	1%
In a shelter	0%
With a friend or relative in their home	21%
In public housing	7%
In a drug or alcohol treatment center	1%
In my house, apartment or room with friends or family	42%
In a house for people with AIDS	4%
In a nursing home	1%
Alone	19%
Other	6%

OTHER ACTIONS

The State plans to take the following actions during the FY 2001 program year.

UNDERSERVED NEEDS

All of the activities which will be funded under the State's Community Development Block Grant Program, HOME Investments Partnerships Program, Emergency Shelter Grants Program, and Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS Program will address the goal of improving the living conditions of the State's low and moderate income citizens in all regions of the State including underserved small cities and rural areas.

All four programs will assist in the provision of decent housing by improving existing housing units as well as expanding the availability of decent and attractive affordable housing. The Louisiana Community Development Block Grant (LCDBG) Program will provide funding for infrastructure improvements which will improve the quality of life and raise the living standards of all of the citizens being served. The LCDBG Program also allocates monies for the expansion of economic opportunities with the primary purpose of creating jobs which are accessible to low and moderate income persons; funds are available for local governing bodies to loan to private enterprises for specified industrial development use and/or to use to make public improvements which support a private industrial expansion effort. Grant monies from HOME will be used to eliminate hazards that pose a threat to the health and safety of very low income and/or elderly/ handicapped families who own and occupy substandard housing.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING

In addition to the programs funded with HOME Funds, the LHFA administers the following affordable housing programs:

Single Family Housing Programs

Mortgage Revenue Bond Program: In addition to the HOME/MRB initiative, the LHFA finances approximately one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) of affordable loans to first time home buyers for two market segments: first time home buyers requiring closing cost assistance who are granted up to four percent (4%) of the mortgage loan to cover such costs, and first time home buyers simply requiring an affordable loan without closing cost assistance.

Multifamily Housing Programs

Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program: The LHFA administers this federal tax incentive for developers who produce or rehabilitate affordable rental housing units for households at or below sixty percent of the area median income.

Mark-to Market Program: The LHFA will serve as a participating administrative entity in partnership with HUD to restructure FHA-insured affordable rental housing to assure their long term viability.

Multifamily Mortgage Revenue Bond Program: The LHFA finances loans to multifamily housing developers on both a tax-exempt and taxable basis in consideration of such developers entering into regulatory agreements which require the projects financed with such loans to operate with set-asides for low and very low income tenants. Such projects are required to provide defined tenant benefit packages which may include support services and other subsidies to the tenants occupying set-aside units.

Risk Sharing Program: The LHFA is authorized to make available FHA mortgage insurance with respect to first mortgage loans involving affordable multifamily projects which satisfy public purposes published by the Agency in connection with the Risk Sharing Program. Generally, the Risk Sharing Program leverages other resources made available to the Agency in connection with such affordable housing projects.

REDUCTION OF BARRIERS TO AFFORDABLE HOUSING

According to the findings of a study released in September of 2000 entitled *Out of Reach*, employees earning the federal minimum wage over a forty hour week cannot afford what the federal government considers a "modest" two bedroom apartment in any county of the nation. The study was prepared by the National Low Income Housing Coalition and used HUD's definition of "fair market rent" to determine the hourly wage needed to pay for an average apartment in each state, county and metropolitan area. The federal minimum wage is \$5.15 an hour. HUD guidelines state that people should not spend more than thirty percent of their gross income on housing.

In Louisiana, fair market rent for a two bedroom unit is \$469. A minimum wage earner can afford a monthly rent of no more than \$268. A worker earning minimum wage in Louisiana would have to work seventy hours per week in order to afford a two bedroom unit at fair market rent. Forty-three percent of renters in Louisiana are unable to afford fair market rent for a two bedroom unit.

In Louisiana, the workers need to earn \$9.03 per hour to pay for an average apartment, making the State the eighth most affordable state. The seven states ahead of Louisiana were West Virginia, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama, Oklahoma, Kentucky, and North Dakota. New Jersey was ranked as the least affordable state workers having to earn \$16.88 per hour to pay for an average apartment.

Workshops and seminars for both non-profit and for-profit developers will continue to be offered to provide necessary technical assistance in structuring projects which leverage various sources of both public and private funding. The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency will continue to certify and assist Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) in the development of affordable rental housing and has implemented a home ownership program utilizing HOME funds for construction of affordable single family homes with below market financing for low income buyers to be provided through a CHDO set-aside of Mortgage Revenue Bond monies with HOME funding offering assistance with down payment and closing costs. Louisiana Housing Finance Agency programs will encourage the development of partnerships between for-profit developers, non-profit organizations, local governmental units, commercial lending institutions and State and federal agencies in an effort to reduce barriers and garner community support for affordable housing.

LEAD BASED PAINT HAZARDS

The Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, also known as Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, amended the Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act of 1971 (Lead Act), which establishes the current Federal lead-based paint requirements. The new “Requirements for Notification, Evaluation, and Reduction of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Federally Owned Residential Property and Housing Receiving Federal Assistance - Final Rule” (24 CFR Part 35) implements sections 1012 and 1013 of the Lead Act, and was published on September 15, 1999. Most of the new requirements will take effect on September 15, 2000, with the requirements differing depending on the nature of the activity, the amount of Federal funding, and the duration of the Federal government’s relationship with the grantee.

The new regulation organizes the requirements based on three types of program activity: Rehabilitation (Subpart J), Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (Subpart M), and Acquisition, Leasing, Support Services, and Operations (Subpart K). Table 5 summarizes the notification, lead hazard evaluation, lead hazard reduction, ongoing maintenance, and environmental intervention blood lead level requirements for each of these three program activities. Make note that the rehabilitation activity requirements fall into three categories based on the rehabilitation “hard costs”. These “hard costs” do not include the costs of complying with lead hazard evaluation or reduction requirements.

POLICIES FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE NUMBER OF FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

A booming economy and expansive job market drove last year’s median household income and poverty rates to the pre-recession levels of 1989, the Census Bureau reported on September 24, 1998. The figures are strong proof that the middle and lower classes are benefiting from the economic recovery that opened the decade. The South led all regions of the country in the percentage increase of median family income. Louisiana was one of the twelve states which experienced an actual increase in the median household income.

According to information released by the Census Bureau in February, 1999, Louisiana had the nation’s second highest rate of poverty in 1995, exceeded only by the State of Mississippi. In 1995, the latest year for which figures are available, 21.2 percent of Louisiana’s residents lived in poverty, compared to 21.4 percent for Mississippi. That figure means that 912,513 people in Louisiana lived below the poverty line in 1995; nationally, 13.8 percent of Americans lived in poverty in 1995. A family of four was considered poor if its income was below \$15,569 per year. The Louisiana rate followed a national trend, dropping from 23.9 percent in 1993 (a reduction of 90,000 people). Of those living in poverty in 1995, 388,182 were under the age of eighteen according to the Census Bureau.

Six nonentitlement parishes in Louisiana had more than thirty percent poverty rates in 1995 including East Carroll Parish (48.6 percent), Madison Parish (36.9 percent), Franklin Parish (31.2 percent, Richland Parish (30.9 percent), and Avoyelles Parish and St. Landry Parish (each with 30.1 percent.)

TABLE 5

SUMMARY OF LEAD-BASED PAINT REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY

	Rehabilitation (Subpart J)			Tenant Based Rental Assistance (TBRA) (Subpart M)	Acquisition, Leasing, Support Services, and Operations (A,L,SS,O) (Subpart K)
	≤\$5,000	\$5,000 - \$25,000	>\$25,000		Homebuyer and Special Needs*
Approach to Lead Hazard Evaluation and Reduction	Do no harm	Identify and control lead hazards	Identify and abate lead hazards	Identify and stabilize deteriorated paint	Identify and stabilize deteriorated paint
Notification	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lead Hazard Evaluation	Paint Testing	Paint Testing and Risk Assessment	Paint Testing and Risk Assessment	Visual Assessment	Visual Assessment
Lead Hazard Reduction	Repair surfaces disturbed during rehabilitation	Interim Controls	Abatement (Interim Controls on exterior surfaces not disturbed by rehabilitation)	Paint Stabilization	Paint Stabilization
	Safe work practices Clearance of work site	Safe work practices Clearance of unit	Safe work practices Clearance of unit	Safe work practices Clearance of unit	Safe work practices Clearance of unit
Ongoing Maintenance	For HOME rental only	For HOME rental only	For HOME rental only	Yes	Yes (if ongoing relationship)
EIBLL Requirements	No	No	No	Yes	No
Options	Presume lead- based paint Use safe work practices on all surfaces	Presume lead- based paint and/or hazards Use standard treatments	Presume lead- based paint and/or hazards Abate all applicable surfaces	Test deteriorated paint. Use safe work practices only on lead-based paint surfaces	Test deteriorated paint. Use safe work practices only on lead-based paint surfaces.
* Special Needs Housing may be subject to the requirements of Subpart J, M, or K depending on the nature of the activity undertaken. However, since most special needs housing involves acquisition, leasing, support services, and operations, for the purposes of this table, it has been placed in this column.					

Source: Developed by ICF Consulting for HUD Office of Lead Hazard Control (April, 2000).

The lowest poverty rates were in St. Tammany Parish (11.6 percent), St. Charles Parish (12.7 percent), Livingston Parish (13.5 percent) and Bossier Parish (13.9 percent).

The average household income in Louisiana in 1995 was \$27,265, the fifth lowest in the United States, compared to the national average of \$34,076. The only states with lower average household incomes were Arkansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and West Virginia.

As is stated in the Consolidated Plan, Louisiana's anti-poverty strategy is to create more jobs, more employment enhancements and more educational opportunities in order to reduce the number of households with incomes below the poverty line. These primary focal points are believed to assure continued economic growth for Louisiana and will result in increased resources for deployment in its anti-poverty strategy.

YouthBuild is a comprehensive youth and community development program as well as an alternative school. YouthBuild, designed to run on a twelve month cycle, offers job training, education, counseling, and leadership development opportunities to unemployed and out of school young adults, ages sixteen to twenty-four, through the construction rehabilitation of affordable housing in their own communities. Many graduates go on to construction related jobs or college. Alumni receive post-program counseling. The buildings that are rehabilitated or constructed during the program are usually owned and managed by community based organizations as permanent low income housing.

YouthBuild Delta is a twelve month youthbuild training program serving adults in East Carroll, Madison, Tensas, and Richland parishes. The program offers construction training, a \$250 biweekly work stipend, work in adult basic education toward a GED, personal support/counseling, training in community leadership, and placement in jobs or continuing education at the end of the year's training. The leading agency for the YouthBuild Delta program is the Louisiana Technical College – Tallulah which received its first grant in October, 1996. The major program partners include the Town of Lake Providence, City of Tallulah, Town of Rayville, Northeast Louisiana Delta Community Development Corporation, Private Industry Council of SDA 83, University of Louisiana at Monroe, and Louisiana Tech University. YouthBuild Delta operates training sites in Lake Providence and Tallulah.

The following six programs were recently established in the State; these programs will assist in the reduction of families below the poverty level.

In December, 1998, the Department of Economic Development, Economic Development Corporation implemented the Louisiana Small Business Linked Deposit Loan Program. The program is designed to benefit economically disadvantaged business owners and entrepreneurs who are most at risk of exclusion from the capital markets. The Linked Deposit is a certificate of deposit placed by the State with an eligible lending institution at a percentage below existing investment rates, provided the institution agrees to provide a loan to an eligible small business. The lending institution must sign a statement that "but for" the additional cash flow from the program, the lender would not have made the loan. Priority is made for Louisiana businesses located in high unemployment areas. The eligible business must certify that the reduced rate loan will be used exclusively to create new jobs or preserve existing jobs and employment opportunities in the State.

Funds have been appropriated by the State for the Community and Technical Colleges Investment Fund through the Louisiana Workforce Commission for use in efforts to ensure the responsiveness of state community and technical colleges toward meeting the needs of Louisiana's businesses and industries and the needs of Louisiana's citizens for the development of a quality workforce. The colleges are eligible for training funds if they develop a partnership with one or more employers for the purpose of designing training programs to produce skilled workers in a particular trade or technical occupation. Criteria for selection include long-term job demand, level of employer interest, average hourly wage rates projected for employed trainees upon completion of training, opportunities for career advancement, and capacity for bringing qualified disadvantaged citizens, welfare-to-work participants, inmates or parolees into the workforce.

In February, 1999, the Department of Economic Development initiated the Economic Development Award Program, (EDAP). The purpose of the program is to finance publicly owned infrastructure for industrial or business development projects that promote economic development and that require state assistance for basic infrastructure development. Preference will be given to projects located in areas of the State with high unemployment levels. Projects must retain or create at least ten permanent jobs in Louisiana.

The Regional Initiatives Program was begun in February, 1999, to stimulate regional economic development efforts by encouraging existing public and private organizations to combine financial and leadership resources to market their shared strengths to overcome their common deficits. Preference will be given to projects that are regional in scope, those that have a positive economic impact on at least an entire parish, and rural areas and areas currently not receiving economic development funds from the State.

Also in February of 1999, the Department of Economic Development initiated a third new program, the Workforce Development and Training Program. This program is designed to develop and provide customized workforce training programs to existing and prospective Louisiana businesses as a means of:

1. improving the competitiveness and productivity of Louisiana's workforce and business community;
2. upgrading employee skills for new technologies or production processes; and
3. assisting Louisiana businesses in promoting employment stability.

This program provides three types of training assistance for companies seeking prospective employees whom possess sufficient skills to perform the jobs to be created by the companies. The training to be funded can include:

1. pre-employment training for which prospective employees are identified and recruited for training with the knowledge that the company will hire a portion of the trainees;
2. on-the-job training for employees that is needed to bring the employees up to a minimum skill and/or productivity level; and
3. incumbent training for companies seeking to improve the skills of existing employees in response to technological advances or improved production processes.

In 1998, the Louisiana Legislature adopted rules for the Tuition Opportunity Program for Students (TOPS). This program is administered by the Student Financial Assistance Commission, Office of Student Financial Assistance. The purpose of this program is “to provide an incentive for Louisiana residents to academically prepare for and pursue postsecondary education in this state, resulting in an educated work force enabling Louisiana to prosper in the global market of the future.” This is an excellent opportunity for Louisiana residents that meet the academic requirements of the program who otherwise may have been unable to afford postsecondary education.

In January, 1997, the Louisiana Department of Social Services (DSS) implemented welfare reform in Louisiana as a result of both state and federal legislation. State and federal laws replaced the entitlement program, AID to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and the JOBS program with a block grant - the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) grant program. The department’s cash assistance program was re-named the Family Independence Temporary Assistance Program (FITAP). Project Independence, Louisiana’s JOBS program, became the Family Independence work program (FIND Work) and began operations under that title in May, 1997. The overall goal of the Family Independence Temporary Assistance Program (FITAP) is to decrease long term dependency on welfare assistance through job preparation, work and marriage. Funds are also being used on efforts to prevent out-of-wedlock pregnancies and encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families. All teen parents must attend parenting skills classes. Under the mandates of the welfare reform legislation, public assistance will no longer be a lifetime benefit. Instead, it is to be an opportunity to become independent after a financial crisis.

The number of FITAP cases in Louisiana as of January, 2000 was 29,841. In an effort to assist FITAP recipients to become employed, the FIND Work program provides an array of services including child care, transportation, education, job skills training, job search, community work experience, and other work-related activities. Fundamental to the program’s success is the provision of child care and other support services as well as intensive case management counseling services. From January 1, 1997, to March 31, 2000, FINDWork statistics reflected 49,117 job placements. These job placements resulted in 18,166 case closures and reductions of FITAP subsidies for an additional 5,488 cases. The program has assisted 6,181 individuals to participate in and graduate from job skills programs (vocational schools and other providers). Another 1,161 participants received assistance to achieve their high school or GED diplomas, 124 to obtain associate degrees, and 186 to receive their four year college degrees. As of February, 2000, 974 participants were involved in unpaid community service to enhance their work skills and experience in order to more effectively compete in the job market.

In addition to the FITAP and FINDWork programs, the Department of Social Services, Office of Family Support also administers the Louisiana Child Care Assistance Program (CCAP). This subsidy program helps parents pay for the child care they need in order to work or attend school or training. Statewide, the program serves about 40,000 children and provides assistance totaling approximately \$7.5 million each month. Monthly payments are based on the number of hours the parents work or attend school or training, the amount charged by the child care provider, family size and household income. Parents can select any Class A child care center, school-based before and after school program, registered family child day care home, or in-home provider. Parents can apply by completing an application form and mailing it to one of the parish offices handling child care along with verification of their income. An interview is not required. In addition to the CCAP subsidy

program, the Office of Family Support administers a variety of other activities that improve the availability of child care in Louisiana through the State's Child Care and Development Fund.

Under the State's Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), federal funds totaling \$7,175,712 were made available for the 2000 program year (January - December, 2000) to provide energy assistance payments to more than 51,624 low-income households throughout the State. Of the households served, sixteen percent will contain at least one handicapped individual, thirty percent will contain at least one elderly member over the age of sixty years and forty-six percent will contain at least one child under seven years old. The maximum benefit offered is \$190 for households with at least one elderly person, handicapped individual, or child under seven and the minimum benefit is \$50. . During the summer of 2000, an additional \$4,215,913 was allocated to Louisiana in LIHEAP Heat Crisis funds for the costs of relief measures including purchase of fans, air conditioners, and utility assistance payments for eligible households.

The LIHEAP Crisis Intervention Assistance policy allows the provider of services the discretion to request a waiver to any LIHEAP policy to assist applicants in an energy related crisis situation. This policy allows additional benefits to eligible households to prevent or eliminate homelessness. Families who have been displaced from their home as a result of a natural catastrophe (fire, flood windstorm) may receive needed benefits to assist in the cost of re-establishing energy (heating and cooling) services. Assistance is available to families to transition from shelters to private housing by providing payments for energy service deposits and costs. Providers have the opportunity to determine the extent of each applicant's need and request approval to meet that need. No limit has been established relative to the amount of assistance available. Each request for a waiver will be reviewed on its own merit.

In 1995, four areas in Louisiana were designated as Enterprise Communities. The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development designated census tracts within New Orleans and Ouachita Parish as Urban Enterprise Communities. The U. S. Department of Agriculture designated portions of Catahoula, Concordia, Franklin, Morehouse, and Tensas Parishes in northeast Louisiana, and census tracts within Madison Parish as Rural Enterprise Communities. Eligibility criteria included population, poverty, and distress (pervasive poverty, unemployment, and general distress). These communities each received grant awards of \$2,858,947 as well as tax and other incentives for the purpose of combating poverty and promoting community and economic development. Areas designated as enterprise communities will retain their designation for up to ten years. The Department of Social Services, Office of Community Services, is the state agency responsible for administration of the Enterprise Community Grants.

Other Special Initiatives - For Information Purposes

As previously discussed, Louisiana will continue programs and initiatives in the areas of education, vocational training, literacy, and workforce development to alleviate the conditions of poverty in the State. Examples of such activities are:

Through a grant from the U. S. Department of Labor, the Louisiana Department of Labor continued development of One-stop Career Centers throughout the State. Ultimately there will be at least one center in each parish offering the services available in its area, ranging from large

comprehensive regional service centers to career information centers with access to career development and job information with minimal staff assistance. The One-Stop system built as a partnership between local and State initiatives, and now mandated by the recently enacted Workforce Investment Act, is designed to link local service providers into a seamless service delivery system that facilitates the growth and development of the Louisiana labor force.

The objectives of the One-Stop Center system are to ease customer access through a single point of entry to all services, to establish a unified approach to program intake, assessment, case management, job placement; to accomplish a better match of training and placements with labor market needs, to ease employer use by unifying all employer-related services so they can be accessed via one liaison person and to increase the number of businesses using public employment and training services, and to establish a unified development planning process to offer a comprehensive response to the full array of workforce development needs. Each One-Stop Center is a physical location where customers receive high quality, user friendly, employment, training and labor market information from knowledgeable staff. Each center contains a Career Resource Center which allows customers to explore job and training information at their own speed. The Job Service, JTPA, Department of Social Services (Work First), Women's Services, Adult Education, Vocational Technical Colleges, Vocational Rehabilitation, Elderly Affairs, HUD and Community Action Agencies with local business advice and support are working together as a team to make services readily available to all customers. Electronic linkages via the Internet allow universal access to information and services throughout each community. Services are available in the areas of career exploration, career development, and job search assistance. Available equipment includes computers installed with word processing training packages and resumé preparation packages, Internet access, laser jet printers, copying machines and fax machines.

INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

The State shall continue to encourage interagency cooperation in the development and implementation of housing and non-housing support service policy and delivery mechanisms through the regular workings of the four agencies involved in the consolidated planning process. Examples of how the State is working with other sources to address any gaps which may exist are identified as follows.

Under the FY 2001 Program, monies are being set-aside to fund water and sewer projects using the self-help technique (LaSTEP fund). These grants will reduce the cost of construction by reducing the project to the absolute essentials and by utilizing the community's own resources (human, material, and financial). Partnerships will be formed among local and state governments, water and sewer districts, and local citizens. Based on the previously funded four LaSTEP projects, it is estimated that there will be an average savings of approximately fifty percent in construction costs.

Financial gaps may exist as a difference between the amount of FY 2001 LCDBG funds available for a project and the total amount of funds needed to complete the project. These gaps are often addressed by the injection of local, private, and other state and/or federal funds.

The State will continue to promote the further development and capacity of Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) to develop, own and sponsor affordable housing projects. The State also plans to continue its coordination with local banks, mortgage lenders, and financial institutions in the development of housing and economic development projects. Selection criteria has been added to applications for the Low Income Housing Tax Credit and HOME affordable rental housing program to provide an incentive for the development of housing in areas targeted by the Louisiana Department of Economic Development to benefit from the location of new facilities.

COORDINATED STRATEGY

The LCDBG Program staff coordinates its activities with many other state and federal agencies. The FY 2001 LCDBG public facilities applications for water and sewer projects were reviewed by staff in the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals, the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, and the Property Insurance Association of Louisiana; those agencies evaluate the project severity of each application ranking the projects on a scale of one to ten with ten being the most severe. Those evaluations were multiplied by five and the corresponding score was assigned as the project severity factor on the rating system used for public facilities. Project severity points (a maximum of fifty) represent approximately seventy-one percent of the total points (70 points) comprising the rating system.

Under the housing and LaSTEP program components, it is anticipated that projects will be funded which involve partnerships with private businesses, non-profit organizations, civic organizations, volunteer groups, churches and local citizens.

Through its economic development program, the LCDBG staff expects to work in conjunction with private financing sources that include, but are not limited to, banks, savings and loans, and for-profit businesses.

Based on past experience, it can be projected that many of the projects funded during the FY 2001 program year may involve coordination with the U. S. Department of Agriculture-Rural Development, Louisiana Department of Economic Development, Louisiana Department of Agriculture, and the Governor's Office of Rural Development.

The State's point systems for the rating of housing and public facilities applications under the LCDBG Program included two bonus points for those applicants which have target areas within the boundaries of a federally designated Enterprise Community as defined by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The selection criteria under the HOME and Low Income Housing Tax Credits Programs have been and will continue to be tailored to address Louisiana's identified housing priorities and to provide for coordination with the Louisiana Department of Economic Development, U. S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development, and local housing authorities. Bonus points may also be awarded to projects which are certified by associations representing the homeless, such as a Continuum, as providing one or more buildings for homeless or other special needs persons within

multi-building projects.

The principal State coordinating mechanism for homeless assistance services is the Louisiana Interagency Action Council for Homeless. This council was originally established in 1990 by Executive Order of Governor Buddy Roemer, and re-authorized by Governor Edwin Edwards in 1992 and by Governor Mike Foster in 1996. This state council is composed of representatives of the following agencies and interest: Governor's Executive Office (1), Governor's Offices of Elderly Affairs (1), Veterans Affairs (1), Women's Services (1), Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (1), Department of Corrections: Office of Adult Services (1), and Office of Youth Services (1), Department of Education (1), Department of Labor (1), Department of Health & Hospitals: Bureau of Health Services Financing (1) and Office of Alcohol & Drug Abuse (1), Office of Mental Health (1), Office of Citizens with Developmental Disabilities (1), Office of Public Health (1), Department of Social Services: Office of Community Services, Child Welfare Program (1), Grants Management Division (1), Office of Family Support (1), La. Rehabilitation Services (1), member - La. House of Representatives, member - La. Senate, member - Drug Policy Board, 3 members - Service Providers, 2 members - local government agencies, 2 members - local advocacy groups, member - non-profit legal services agency, 4 members - at large.

The duties of the council are to:

- ? Prepare an annual assessment and evaluation of service needs and resources for the homeless of the State.
- ? Research and assist in the development of funding resources for homeless services.
- ? Insure that services for all homeless persons of the State are appropriately planned and coordinated thereby reducing duplication among programs and activities by state agencies and other providers of services. The council shall participate in the development of all planning related to the McKinney Act .
- ? Monitor and evaluate assistance to homeless persons provided by all levels of government and the private sector and make or recommend policy changes to improve such assistance.
- ? Assure flow of information among separate service providers, government agencies and appropriation authorities.
- ? Disseminate timely information of federal, state or private resources available to assist the homeless population.
- ? Consult and coordinate all activities with the Federal Interagency Council for the Homeless, HUD and all other federal agencies that provide assistance to the homeless.
- ? Submit an annual report of its activities to the governing bodies of the agencies represented on the council.
- ? At least thirty days prior to the opening of the legislative session, the council shall submit a

report to the Governor and the Legislature recommending improvements to the service delivery system for the homeless. The report shall also detail any actions taken by the council to improve the provision of services for the homeless and include recommendations to improve the operation of the council.

The State Emergency Shelter Grants Program includes in its selection criteria “coordination and linkage of the proposed project with available community resources “ and “the extent to which the proposed activities will complete the development of a comprehensive system of services which will provide a continuum of care to assist homeless persons to achieve independent living.”

The HIV/AIDS Program coordinates all HIV-related programs, grants, and contracts throughout Louisiana. This includes the management of the HOPWA grant, Title II of the Ryan White CARE Act funds, working with the HIV Consortia in the nine regions around the State, managing the Home Based Care and Insurance Continuation Program, and training of health care providers. It also includes overseeing the Ambulatory Care programs and communicating with all other state offices, including: The Office of Mental Health, Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Office of Citizens with Developmental Disabilities, and the Office of Public Health regarding issues of HIV/AIDS.

PUBLIC HOUSING RESIDENT INITIATIVES

The State of Louisiana does not have a State public housing agency which administers public housing funds.

Public housing authorities throughout the State are on the compiled mailing list maintained by the State agencies participating in the consolidated planning process. The public housing authorities are notified of the comment periods and public hearings held for the purpose of receiving comments on the housing and community development needs of the State, on the proposed consolidated plans and annual action plans, and consolidated annual performance and evaluation reports.

All of the housing policies of the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency as reflected in the State Qualified Allocation Plan for low income housing tax credits and the allocation of HOME Funds in nonentitlement communities are adopted following a public notice of a public hearing to discuss these policy and funding initiatives. Public housing authorities throughout the State are specifically invited to attend these public hearings and to provide specific input. The Board of Commissioners of the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (LHFA) has a representative of the public housing authorities as a member who has always mediated information and partnership initiatives with the public housing authorities throughout the State. Initiatives implemented by LHFA include:

- ? The \$300,000 limitation of tax credits per project has been increased to \$500,000 in connection with projects sponsored by public housing authorities receiving HOPE VI funds.
- ? A special public housing authority pool of tax credits amounting to seven percent (7percent) of the State’s ceiling has been established to allocate low income housing tax credits to housing developments sponsored or developed by public housing authorities.

- ? All market studies for new construction submitted by Qualified Housing Consultants must contain a certification as to the status of the local public housing agency's waiting list of eligible tenants who may occupy the low income units of a low-income housing development funded with Agency resources and must further certify that percentage of vacancies in the habitable units of the public housing authority.
- ? Bonus points are awarded to developers of low income housing seeking resources from the Agency if the developer submits an executed referral agreement with the local public housing authority pursuant to which the developer agrees to rent low income units to households at the top of the public housing authority waiting list.

TROUBLED PUBLIC HOUSING AUTHORITIES

Based on information provided by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Memphis Troubled Agency Recovery Center, the following six public housing authorities in nonentitlement areas of the State were identified as "troubled": Crowley, Fenton, Parks, Mansfield, Merryville, and St. James Parish. All of these agencies, with the exception of Crowley, have submitted a recovery plan to HUD. Crowley's housing authority was recently identified as being "troubled" and the recovery plan had not been executed as of August 30, 2000. According to the Recovery Center, Mansfield and Merryville may be removed from the list of troubled agencies in the very near future.

CERTIFICATIONS OF CONSISTENCY

As in the past, the State will continue to review applications for HUD funds which are submitted by non-profit organizations, public housing agencies, et cetera, and which require a Certification of Consistency with the State's Consolidated Plan.

In accordance with recently established federal regulations, all public housing agency plans in non-entitlement areas must include a certification signed by the appropriate state official stating that the PHA plan is consistent with the State's Consolidated Plan; those plans must also include a description of the manner in which the applicable plan contents are consistent with the State's Consolidated Plan. As per a memorandum from the State's Office of Community Development dated October 29, 1999, the State advised all of the public housing agencies and Section 8 agencies in non-entitlement areas of the review procedure that has been established for those agencies to receive the necessary certification of consistency.

MONITORING

Program evaluation and monitoring is the mechanism by which the State of Louisiana provides administrative oversight to recipients of HUD funds. The compliance standards required for the specific HUD program, as well as the standards required by other applicable federal and state requirements, have been adopted by the four State agencies administering the HUD funds. Staff in

the four state agencies are charged with the responsibility of assuring that all recipients of funding carry out their program activities in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. In carrying out this responsibility, program staff will strive to identify problems early in program implementation, isolate the causes, and assist in corrective measures. These monitoring activities will be conducted in a positive, assistance-oriented manner, and when feasible, deficiencies will be corrected on-site through technical assistance. Program monitoring and evaluation primarily consists of three functions: education, ongoing evaluation and technical assistance, and on-site assistance.

The Office of Community Development will conduct a workshop for its newly funded grantees during the FY 2001 program year. The main thrust of this workshop will be to provide guidance to the local governing bodies and their architects or engineers and administrative consultants regarding their responsibilities during program implementation. A very detailed handbook and other program specific manuals and handouts will be provided to the attendees for their use on the local level. As has been done in past years, the Office of Community Development may conduct one or more technical assistance workshops during the FY 2001 program year. The need for and topics for those potential workshops are yet to be determined.

Routine in-house evaluation and assistance are the primary means of tracking grantee performance/compliance on a day to day basis, determining the need for technical assistance, obtaining data as part of planning the on-site visits, and determining the need for exception site visits. Mechanisms used by the LCDBG staff for in-house evaluation and assistance include, budget reconciliations, requests for program amendments, citizen complaints, tickler and exception reports generated by the computer, requests for payments, contract including the time schedule of activities to be accomplished, audits, et cetera.

The Office of Community Development will conduct on-site monitoring of its local LCDBG programs during the FY 2001 program year. On-site monitoring includes reviews of grantee performance and compliance as well as the provision of technical assistance to facilitate the correction of any problems identified. At least one on-site visit is conducted for each grant; those visits are generally scheduled once the overall program expenditures reach fifty percent. In addition to those regularly scheduled visits, exception visits are conducted when necessary to provide technical assistance for the purpose of dealing with specific problems that might arise.

The Compliance Division of the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency annually monitors all HOME affordable rental properties. When monitoring, the staff ensures that owners/property managers are complying with occupancy and rent restrictions applicable to the HOME program; maintaining the physical condition of the units following Housing Quality Standards (HQS); maintaining appropriate project records, tenant certifications, documentation; certifying property compliance according to HOME program requirements; taking required corrective action; and remaining informed about program changes.

The procedure for HOME monitoring parallels other program monitoring. The Compliance Division receives documentation, in the form of a transcript or regulatory agreement, that the funding process has been completed. Pertinent data regarding the property is entered into the data base: property name, address, number of buildings, number of units, special needs populations to be served, etc.

The Compliance Division begins the monitoring process by sending a formal notification to property owners/managers to explain that a monitoring visit is planned and to confirm a date. In that correspondence, staff also requests the information needed for review during the visit and that tenants be informed. Entrance conferences are held at the beginning of the monitoring visit to emphasize the purpose, scope and schedule for the monitoring. The visit includes a review of the tenants files, the physical condition of the property and management practices. During the monitoring visit, LHFA staff serves as the basis for conclusions to be included in the monitoring report and follow-up letter. At the end of the monitoring visit, compliance staff meets with the representatives of the property to present results of the monitoring. Owners/property managers are given an opportunity to correct any findings and/or noncompliance with applicable time frames.

LHFA has chosen HUD's Section 8 definition of "annual income" to determine household eligibility. To be eligible for assistance under the HOME program, the majority of households must have initial incomes at or below sixty percent of the median. The balance of households may have incomes that do not exceed eighty percent of the area median income.

The Department of Social Services/Office of Community Services has instituted comprehensive procedures to monitor compliance with program rules by recipient local governments and nonprofit subgrantees under the State Emergency Shelter Grants Program. As part of the initial application review process, specific components of project proposals are evaluated with respect to compliance with program rules. This assessment influences the selection of project proposals to be funded and the amounts of grant funds awarded to individual projects. As necessary and appropriate in the negotiation and development of grant agreements by the State, local governments and/or project sponsors are instructed to revise proposals and budgets to eliminate ineligible activities and/or to align proposed activities more strictly in conformance with ESGP and HUD regulations. As prescribed by program rules, the State assumes HUD's role with respect to oversight of compliance with environmental statutes and authorities, and issues the release of funds only after the requisite environmental clearance is completed and submitted by ESGP recipients/local governments. State fiscal procedures require that payment requests be submitted on DSS supplied forms which identify the costs claimed by ESGP eligible category and describe the sources and amounts of matching funds. A process for budget revisions requires that recipients submit requested revisions in writing for approval by the State when revisions involved new line items or transfer of funds between ESGP categories. Standard contractual provisions require that grantee local governments submit copies of their audit reports to DSS. Audit review staff of DSS reviews local governments' audit reports for findings relative to programs administered by DSS and follow up is implemented on appropriate measures to resolve audit findings.

On-site monitoring of recipient local governments under the State ESG Program shall be performed annually by the Office of Community Services' Grants Management and Evaluation Section. Monitoring issues shall include all relevant statutory and regulatory provisions applicable to ESGP compliance as set forth in Title 42 of the United States Code (U.S.C.) Sections 11371 -11378, Title 24 Part 576 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), HUD Handbook 7300.00, Monitoring Guidance for HUD Field Offices and Grantees under the Emergency Shelter Grants Program and HUD environmental review regulations in 24 CFR part 58. Major areas of program compliance which shall be covered during the on-site monitoring evaluations include: client eligibility, separation of church/state compliance, financial management, procurement, environmental clearance

requirements, civil rights compliance, drugfree workplace compliance, confidentiality issues, involvement of homeless persons in project, formal process for termination of assistance, record keeping and performance reporting.

The State of Louisiana, Office of Public Health HIV/AIDS Program provides administrative oversight to the recipients of the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) grant. Under the grant agreement with HUD the State of Louisiana agrees to ensure that each project sponsor will:

- (1) operate the program in accordance with the requirements of the applicable HUD regulations;
- (2) conduct an ongoing assessment of the housing assistance and supportive services required by the participants in the program;
- (3) assure the adequate provision of supportive services to the participants in the program; and
- (4) comply with other terms and conditions, including record keeping and reports (which must include racial and ethnic data on participants) for program monitoring and evaluation purposes of carrying out the program in an effective manner.

The State of Louisiana further agrees that it will supply HUD with all available relevant information necessary for HUD to perform any required environmental review pursuant to HUD regulations at 24 CFR Part 50 (as amended by the regulations) for each property to be acquired, rehabilitated, converted, leased, repaired or constructed with HOPWA grant funds; it would carry mitigating measures required by HUD or select alternate eligible property; and it would not acquire, rehabilitate, lease repair, or construct property, or commit property, until it has received notice from HUD that the environmental review was complete. Then and only then could a project sponsor proceed to commit or expend the HOPWA grant.

Overall, the purpose of contract monitoring is to assure that the terms and conditions of the national Affordable Housing Act of 1990 are fully implemented by the HIV/AIDS Program and the HOPWA project sponsors. The HIV/AIDS Program is interested in the ability of project sponsors to comply with the requirements and has developed a contract monitoring process permitting several steps to resolve compliance issues, including provision of technical assistance and remediation assistance to facilitate compliance where needed. All HOPWA project sponsors will be monitored for compliance with the aforementioned requirements at least once during the program year. The HOPWA contract monitoring process includes submission of Agency Monthly Reports with HOPWA invoices and on-site visits.

All clients receiving services must have client files (charts) documenting those services and outcomes. Because HOPWA requires additional reporting and further breakout of services, the documentation in the case files will be monitored closely. Verification of invoices as they correspond to actual service delivery will also be monitored. Compliance with applicable terms of the Federal Register, the HOPWA Program Manual, the HOPWA Contract with the Office of Public Health

HIV/AIDS Program and any subsequent subcontracts will also be reviewed by the Housing Coordinator and fiscal agent. Areas of noncompliance and partial compliance will be noted and corrected through on-going monitoring and a time-limited action plan and follow-up process.

Monthly services reports, including use of funds, number of persons served by the activity units of services, and client level demographic data will be submitted as noted in the HOPWA contract and HOPWA Manual. This information and any further information will then be provided to HUD in the form of an annual report.

ACTION PLAN: ONE YEAR USE OF FUNDS

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

I. Program Goals and Objectives

The Louisiana Community Development Block Grant (LCDBG) Program, as its primary objective, provides grants to units of general local government in nonentitlement areas for the development of viable communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income. Consistent with this objective, not less than seventy percent of the aggregate of fund expenditures shall be for activities that benefit low and moderate income persons.

Each activity funded must meet one of the following two national objectives:

- A. Principal benefit (at least sixty percent) to low/moderate income persons.
- B. Elimination or prevention of slums and blight. In order to justify that the proposed activity meets this objective, the following must be met. An area must be delineated by the grantee which:
 - 1. meets the definition of slums and blight as defined in Act 590 of the 1970 Parish Redevelopment Act, Section Q-8 (See Appendix 1); and
 - 2. contains a substantial number of deteriorating or dilapidated buildings or public improvements throughout the area delineated.

The grantee must describe in the application the area boundaries and the conditions of the area at the time of its designation and how the proposed activity will eliminate the conditions which qualify the area as slums/blight. If an applicant plans to request funds for an activity claiming that the activity addresses the slums/blight objective, the State's Office of Community Development must be contacted for the specific requirements for this determination/qualification prior to application submittal.

To accomplish these national objectives, the State has established the following goals:

- A. strengthen community economic development through the creation of jobs, stimulation of private investment, and community revitalization, principally for low and moderate income persons,
- B. benefit low and moderate income persons,
- C. eliminate or aid in the prevention of slums or blight, or
- D. provide for other community development needs having a particular urgency because existing conditions pose a serious and immediate threat to the health or welfare of the community where other financial resources are not available to meet such needs.

II. General

A. Application Process. This statement sets forth the policies and procedures for the distribution of LCDBG funds. Grants will be awarded to eligible applicants for eligible activities based on a competitive selection process to the extent that funds are available.

The State's Office of Community Development shall establish deadlines for submitting applications and notify all eligible applicants through a direct mailing. The applications submitted for FY 2000 funds for housing and public facilities were rated and ranked and funded to the extent that monies were available. The ranking under the FY 2000 LCDBG Program will also be used to determine the grants selected for funding under the FY 2001 LCDBG Program. In other words, the top ranked applications, to the extent that monies are available, were funded under the FY 2000 LCDBG Program; the next highest ranked applications will be funded under the FY 2001 LCDBG Program to the extent that monies are available. Only one application for housing or public facilities could be submitted for FY 2000 funds (with the exception noted under II.G.); that same application will be considered for FY 2001 funds. No new applications for housing and public facilities will be accepted under the FY 2001 LCDBG Program. Economic development applications, demonstrated needs applications, and LaSTEP applications requesting FY 2001 LCDBG funds will be accepted on a continual basis within the time frames designated by the State's Office of Community Development.

B. Eligible Applicants. Eligible applicants are units of general local government, that is, municipalities and parishes, excluding the following areas: Alexandria (depending on eligibility status which will be determined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development), Baton Rouge, Bossier City, Terrebonne Parish Consolidated Government, Jefferson Parish (including Grand Isle, Gretna, Harahan, Jean Lafitte, and Westwego), Kenner, Lafayette Parish Consolidated Government, Lake Charles, Monroe, New Orleans, Shreveport, Slidell, and Thibodaux. Each eligible applicant may only submit an application(s) on its own behalf.

In general and in most instances, the applicant for a particular project will be determined by (will be synonymous with) the location of the potential beneficiaries of that project. There may be instances, however, in which the potential beneficiaries reside within the jurisdiction of more than one local governing body. In those circumstances, the following specific rules will apply.

1. If the proposed project will serve beneficiaries that reside in two or more units of general local government and more than fifty-one percent of those beneficiaries are located within the jurisdiction of one of those units, the appropriate applicant will usually be the unit of government in which more than fifty-one percent of the beneficiaries reside; two circumstances where an exception to this rule may apply are discussed as follows.

There may be instances whereby a local governing body owns a utility system but the majority of the users reside outside of the local governing body's jurisdiction. There may also be instances whereby a municipality wishes to extend its utility system to an adjacent, unincorporated neighborhood or street; this type of instance will require annexation. In both of these instances, the local governing body which owns the utility system will be required to meet with the staff in the State's Office of Community Development to determine who the appropriate applicant will be.

Only the applicant, not the other units of government involved, for this type of project will have to meet the threshold criteria to be eligible for funding. The applicant will have to enter into a cooperation agreement with the other unit(s) of government involved; a copy of the cooperation agreement must be included in the application.

There may be other circumstances similar to the ones described but not specifically defined herein; in those instances, the local governing body proposing the project must also meet with the staff in the State's Office of Community Development for the purpose of determining the appropriate applicant.

2. If the proposed project will serve beneficiaries that reside in more than one unit of general local government and no more than fifty-one percent of the beneficiaries are located within the jurisdiction of one of those units, the Office of Community Development will consider this as a joint or multi-jurisdictional application.

All joint applications will require a meeting with the State's Office of Community Development within the Division of Administration prior to submitting the application. The purpose of that meeting will be to determine the appropriate applicant and to explain all of the steps that must be taken by all units of local government involved in the application. All local governing bodies involved in a joint application must be eligible according to the threshold criteria. The designated applicant (one unit of government) will apply for the grant and act as the representative for the other participating units. Although each jurisdiction will have to make the required certifications, the designated applicant will be responsible for ensuring that the approved activities will be carried out in accordance with all applicable state and federal requirements. To meet the citizen participation requirements for a joint or multi-jurisdictional application, each unit of government involved will have to hold the public hearings and publish the notices required for an application. The application will also have to contain individual sets of assurances signed by each local governing body involved. The designated applicant will also have to enter into a legally binding cooperation agreement with each local governing body stating that all appropriate requirements of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, will be complied with; those specific requirements will be discussed during the pre-application meeting with the State's Office of Community Development. A copy of the cooperation agreement must be included in the application. Those local governing bodies which are a part of a joint application but are not the designated applicant may submit an application on its own behalf.

C. Eligible Activities. An activity may be assisted in whole or in part with LCDBG funds if the activity is defined as eligible under Section 105(a) of Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, and as provided in Appendix 2. For application purposes, eligible activities are grouped into the program areas of housing, public facilities, economic development, demonstrated needs, and LaSTEP projects.

D. Types of Grants. The Office of Community Development will only accept applications for single purpose grants under the housing, public facilities, economic development, demonstrated needs and LaSTEP programs. A single purpose grant provides funds for one need (water or sewer or housing, et cetera) consisting of an activity which may be supported by auxiliary activities. Single purpose economic development grants are for one project, consisting of one or more activities.

E. Distribution of Funds. \$38,670,000 (subject to federal allocation) in funds will be available for the FY 2001 LCDBG Program. Figure 3 shows how the total funds will be allocated among the various program categories.

Of the total CDBG funds allocated to the State, up to \$100,000 plus three percent will be used by the Office of Community Development to administer the program (two percent) and to provide technical assistance (up to one percent). Any of the one percent technical assistance monies which are not utilized/obligated for technical assistance at the end of the program year will be transferred to the current program year's public facilities category.

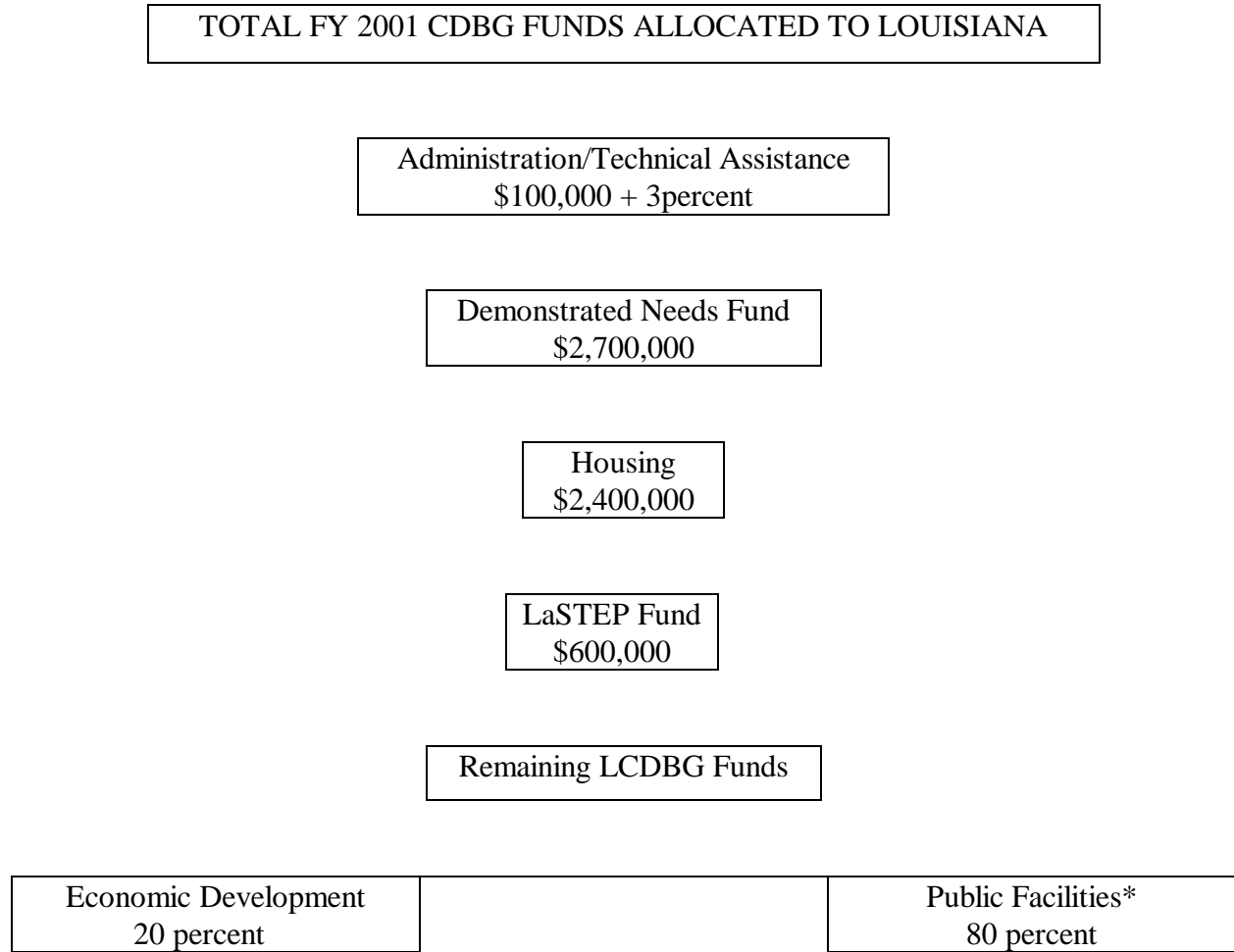
In addition, \$2,700,000 will be set aside for the Demonstrated Needs Fund, \$2,400,000 will be set aside for housing projects, and \$600,000 will be set aside for the LaSTEP Fund. Any of the housing, demonstrated needs and LaSTEP monies which are not utilized/obligated will be transferred to the public facilities program category.

Since the creation and retention of permanent jobs is critical to the economy of the State of Louisiana, up to twenty percent of the remaining LCDBG funds will be allocated specifically for economic development type projects.

Public facilities applications will be funded with eighty percent of the remaining LCDBG funds. Of the total amount allocated for public facilities projects, \$600,000 will be set-aside for multi-purpose community centers. If it is determined that none of the applicants for multi-purpose community centers meet threshold requirements or none of the applications meet the program requirements, the funds set-aside for multi-purpose community centers will be transferred for use in the public facilities program category for the current program year. The balance of the public facilities fund will be divided among six subcategories; the exact distribution of these funds will be based upon the percentage of applications received and amount of funds requested in each subcategory as established under the FY 2000 LCDBG Program. Half of the money will be allocated based on the number of applications received in each subcategory and half based on the amount of funds requested in each subcategory. The six subcategories for public facilities will involve the following program priorities (sewer systems primarily involving collection lines, sewer systems involving collection and treatment or treatment only, water systems addressing potable water, water systems primarily for fire protection purposes, and streets) and other type projects. Any monies remaining in the set-aside for multi-purpose community centers will be distributed among the public facilities subcategories.

Five months following the beginning date of the State's program year with HUD, the status of the monies originally allocated for economic development will be evaluated. At that time, any monies in excess of half of the original allocation which have not yet been applied for under the economic development category will then be transferred to the current program year's public facilities category to fund additional projects in accordance with the ranking system. Ten months following the beginning date of the State's program year with HUD, all monies not yet applied for which remain in the original allocation for economic development will be transferred to the current program year's public facilities category to continue to fund the highest ranked projects(s) not already funded. In this latter instance, if a determination is made that a particular application for economic development funds will not be funded, the funds reserved for that application will be immediately transferred to the

FIGURE 3



* Of the total amount allocated for public facilities projects, \$600,000 will be set aside for multi-purpose community centers. The balance of the public facilities monies will be divided among six subcategories. The percentage distribution among the public facilities program subcategories was based upon the number/ percentage of applications received and amount requested in each subcategory as established under the FY 2000 LCDBG Program. Half of the funds will be distributed based on the percentage of applications received in each subcategory and half on the basis of amount of funds requested in each subcategory. Subcategories were established under public facilities based upon the program priorities (sewer systems primarily involving collection lines, sewer systems involving collection and treatment or treatment only, water systems addressing potable water and water systems primarily for fire protection purposes, and streets) and other type projects.

current program year's public facilities category. Should the situation arise whereby a fundable application for economic development infrastructure assistance is received and insufficient funds are available other than those included in the economic development revolving loan fund because funds have been transferred out of the economic development allocation to the public facilities program category, an amount not to exceed the balance of the revolving loan fund may be made available to provide the infrastructure assistance. Any amount taken from the revolving loan fund for infrastructure assistance during one program year will be reimbursed at the beginning of the forthcoming program year; such reimbursement will be taken from the forthcoming program year's twenty percent economic development allocation.

F. Size of Grants

1. Ceilings. The State has established a funding ceiling of \$600,000 for housing grants, \$600,000 for water grants, \$1,000,000 for sewer grants, \$225,000 for demonstrated needs grants, \$600,000 for LaSTEP grants and \$600,000 for multi-purpose community center grants. For demonstrated needs grants, there will be a minimum of \$50,000 in actual construction costs (excluding acquisition and engineering costs). For street grants, a minimum of \$150,000 and a maximum of \$500,000 may be requested; if, as a result of the application review or site visit, it is determined that the construction costs of the total project must be reduced by thirty-five percent or more, that application will no longer be considered for funding. The State has established different and distinct funding ceilings for economic development projects involving the creation of a new business and for economic development projects involving the expansion of an existing business. If the project is requesting funds for the creation of a new business, no more than \$635,000 may be requested for a loan and no more than \$635,000 may be requested for a grant to the local governing body for infrastructure improvements; if the project involves both a loan and a grant, then a combined funding ceiling of \$635,000 will be imposed. If the project is requesting funds for the expansion of an existing business, no specific funding ceiling is imposed for the loan portion of the project; the State, however, reserves the right to exercise its discretion in imposing a funding ceiling available per project. If the project is requesting funds for the expansion of an existing business, no more than \$1,035,000 may be requested for a grant to the local governing body for infrastructure improvements. There is no combined funding ceiling established for a project for the expansion of an existing business which involves both a loan and a grant. Regardless as to whether or not the project involves a new business or an existing business, no more than \$335,000 may be requested for the acquisition, construction or rehabilitation of buildings and improvements (including parking lots) by the local governing body as a grant; no funding ceiling is imposed when monies are requested as a loan for the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of buildings and improvements (including parking lots) if the project involves the expansion of an existing business. No funding ceiling is imposed for economic development projects involving a loan for the expansion of an existing business; however, the State reserves the right to exercise its discretion in imposing funding ceilings available per project.

Within the ceiling amounts, the State will allow applicants to request funds for the reimbursement of pre-agreement costs (application preparation fees). In order to be eligible for the pre-agreement costs, the following requirements must be met: (1) the application must be funded under the FY 2001 LCDBG Program years, (2) the LCDBG procurement procedures must have been followed in the procurement of engineering and/or administrative consulting firms, and (3) the application preparation tasks and corresponding costs must be identified in a written contract between

the firms and the local governing body. Only those local governing bodies which receive grant awards will be reimbursed for pre-agreement costs. The specific requirements which must be followed are identified in the FY 2000 - FY 2001 LCDBG Application Package for Housing, Public Facilities, and Demonstrated Needs and in the FY 2001 Application Package for Economic Development. The pre-agreement costs which can be reimbursed with LCDBG funds depend on the type of project funded:

- a. Housing applications - a maximum of \$2,500 will be allowed. Of this amount, a maximum of \$1,000 will be allowed for the packaging of the application and a maximum of \$1,500 will be allowed for household surveying costs only if the administrative consultant assumes that responsibility. A minimum of one on-site visit to the target area will be required of the administrative consultant for pre-agreement costs.
- b. Public facilities, demonstrated needs, and LaSTEP applications - a maximum of \$4,700 will be allowed. Of this amount, a maximum of \$2,500 will be allowed for engineering/architectural services; such services may include the preparation of applicable portions of the project description, the cost estimate, the project severity attachment when applicable, pre-application conferences, et cetera. A maximum of \$2,200 will be allowed for administrative consulting fees; a maximum of \$1,400 will be allowed for the preparation of all non-engineering forms and the overall packaging of the application and a maximum of \$800 will be allowed for household surveying costs only if the administrative consultant assumes that responsibility. A minimum of one on-site visit will be required of the engineer/architect and the administrative consultant for pre-agreement costs. No pre-agreement costs for surveying will be reimbursed when census data rather than a household survey is utilized. No pre-agreement costs for surveying will be reimbursed for multi-purpose community centers when limited clientele data is provided by service providers proposing to utilize the center and a household survey is not necessary.
- c. Economic development applications - a maximum of \$4,000 will be allowed. Due to the individual and unique circumstances surrounding each economic development application, prescribed amounts are not made for administrative consulting and engineering services; the breakdown of those fees will have to be negotiated among the local governing body, the administrative consulting firm, and the engineering firm.

Within the ceiling amounts the State also allows applicants to request funds for administrative costs with the following limitations. Each local governing body will be allowed a maximum of \$35,000 in LCDBG funds for program administration (subject to the ten percent retainage) for housing programs; in addition, a maximum of ten percent of the housing construction costs will be allowed for construction administration. Each local governing body will be allowed a maximum of \$35,000 in LCDBG funds for administrative costs on public facilities, and economic development projects. The local governing body will be allowed a maximum of \$25,000 in LCDBG funds for administrative costs on demonstrated needs projects and \$30,000 for LaSTEP projects. If the local governing body has another open or ongoing LCDBG program (one that has not been issued a conditional or final closeout) or if the demonstrated needs project is subsequently approved as an emergency project, the maximum amount allowed for administrative costs will be reduced to \$20,000. (Refer to Section III.C.5. Demonstrated Needs Fund for additional reductions in administrative costs which may occur under certain circumstances.) The local governing body may use no more than

ninety percent of the monies allowed for program administration for administrative consulting services. In all instances, the local governing body must retain at least ten percent of the funds allowed for program administration to cover its costs of administering the LCDBG Program; such costs on the local governmental level include but are not limited to audit fees, advertising and publication fees, staff time, workshop expenses, et cetera. If, after a project has been funded, the scope of the project changes significantly, the State will make a determination as to the actual amount which will be allowed for administrative costs; this determination will be made on a case-by-case basis.

Engineering and architectural fees may also be requested within the ceiling amounts; the funds allowed by the State will not exceed those established by the Office of Community Development. The Office of Community Development reserves the right to make adjustments to those ranges when deemed necessary. If, after a project has been funded, the scope of the project changes significantly, the State will make a determination as to the actual amount which will be allowed for engineering costs; this determination will be made on a case-by-case basis. An adjustment (reduction) to the amount allowed for basic engineering fees will also be made in those instances where the project plans and specifications were prepared prior to the grant award.

2. Individual Grant Amounts. Grants will be provided in amounts commensurate with the applicant's program. In determining appropriate grant amounts for each application, the State shall consider an applicant's need, proposed activities, and ability to carry out the proposed program.

G. Restrictions on Applying for Grants

1. With the exception of municipalities with a population of more than 25,000 and parishes which have an unincorporated population of more than 25,000, each eligible applicant could apply for one housing or public facilities grant (including multi-purpose community centers) under the FY 2000 LCDBG Program; those applications not funded under the FY 2000 LCDBG Program will be considered for funding under the FY 2001 LCDBG Program. Those municipalities with a population of more than 25,000 and those parishes which have an unincorporated population of more than 25,000 could submit a maximum of two single purpose applications for housing or public facilities with a combined maximum request of \$2 million; the individual amounts requested per application could not exceed the funding ceiling amount for that particular type of application as identified in Section II.F.1. (Refer to the additional stipulations in Section II.G.2.) According to 1990 census information obtained from the Louisiana Census Data Center as provided by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, those municipalities and parishes include: Acadia Parish, Ascension Parish, Bossier Parish, Caddo Parish, Calcasieu Parish, Iberia Parish, Lafourche Parish, Livingston Parish, City of New Iberia, Ouachita Parish, Plaquemines Parish, Rapides Parish, St. Bernard Parish, St. Charles Parish, St. John the Baptist Parish, St. Landry Parish, St. Martin Parish, St. Tammany Parish, Tangipahoa Parish, Vermilion Parish, and Vernon Parish.

Any eligible applicant may apply for an economic development project, demonstrated needs grant or LaSTEP grant under the FY 2001 LCDBG Program, even those applicants previously funded under the housing or public facilities components of the FY 2001 LCDBG program. The number of demonstrated needs grants which an eligible applicant may receive during any program

year is limited to one. With one exception, municipalities may only be funded for a demonstrated needs project every other program year. Parishes may be funded for one project every program year; however, the sewer, water, or gas system for which it receives demonstrated needs funds can only be funded every other program year under the demonstrated needs program category, with one exception. The one exception referred to will be made only in those instances whereby the cognizant state or federal agency advises the Office of Community Development that a waiver is necessary due to the nature of the problem.

2. Capacity and performance: threshold considerations for grant approval. No grant will be made to an applicant that lacks the capacity to undertake the proposed program. In addition, applicants which have previously participated in the Community Development Block Grant Program must have performed adequately. Performance and capacity determinations for FY 2001 (housing and public facilities) will be made as of the date of the beginning of the State's FY 2001 Program year with HUD. The State may issue "authorizations to incur costs" for the FY 2001 housing awards and some public facilities awards prior to the beginning of the FY 2001 LCDBG Program year. Those issuances will be contingent upon the applicants meeting threshold requirements and upon the State's receipt of FY 2001 LCDBG funds from HUD. In determining whether an applicant has performed adequately, the State will examine the applicant's performance as follows.

In order to be eligible for a grant award under the FY 2001 LCDBG Program, the following thresholds must have been met:

(a) Units of general local government will not be eligible to receive funding unless past LCDBG programs (FY 1992, FY 1993, FY 1994, FY 1995, FY 1996, FY 1997, FY 1998, FY 1999 and FY 2000) awarded by the State have been conditionally closed-out with the following exceptions.

For recipients of economic development awards under the FY 1997, FY 1998, FY 1999, and FY 2000 LCDBG Programs and for recipients of demonstrated needs awards funded under the FY 2000 LCDBG Program, the State will, at its own discretion on a case-by-case basis, make a determination on the recipient's performance. If the State makes the determination that the recipient has performed adequately, the State may deem that recipient also eligible for FY 2001 funding.

The following stipulations in this paragraph relate to those parishes with an unincorporated population of more than 25,000 and cities with a population of more than 25,000 (identified in Section II. G.1.) which may be applying for funds under the FY 2001 LCDBG program year. If any of these local governing bodies have no open or ongoing housing or public facilities grants awarded prior to the FY 2000 LCDBG program, the local governing body will be eligible to receive two grants under the FY 2000 LCDBG Program. If any of these local governing bodies have one housing or public facilities grant awarded prior to the FY 2001 LCDBG program year which has not been conditionally closed-out, the local governing body will only be eligible to receive one grant under the FY 2001 LCDBG Program; if both applications are in a funding position under the FY 2001 program, then only that application which has received the highest score of the two will be funded. If any of these local governing bodies have two open or ongoing housing and/or public facilities grants awarded prior to the FY 2001 LCDBG program year, the local governing body will not be eligible for

any grants under the FY 2001 LCDBG program year.

- (b) Audit and monitoring findings made by the State or HUD have been cleared.
- (c) All required reports, documents, and/or requested data have been submitted within the timeframes established by the State.
- (d) Any funds due to HUD or the State have been repaid or a satisfactory arrangement for repayment of the debt has been made and payments are current.
- (e) The unit of general local government cannot be on the list of sanctioned communities which is maintained by the Office of Community Development.

All applications will be rated upon receipt. Any housing and public facilities applications that were determined to be ineligible for FY 2000 funding will be re-evaluated for eligibility for FY 2001 funding.

The State is not responsible for notifying applicants as to their performance status.

The capacity and performance thresholds do not apply to applicants for economic development, demonstrated needs or LaSTEP funds with the exception that no award will be made to a previous recipient who owes money to the State unless an arrangement for repayment of the debt has been made and payments are current or to a local governing body on the sanctioned list.

The threshold requirements for FY 2001 funding will not apply to the recipients of the FY 1996 and FY 1997 comprehensive community development funds and FY 1997, FY 1998, FY 1999, and FY 2000 LaSTEP funds based on those grants only. If, however, the recipients of the comprehensive community development or LaSTEP funds have an LCDBG program funded under another program category, that grant must meet the threshold requirements in order for the recipient to be eligible for other funding.

H. Definitions. For the purpose of the LCDBG Program or as used in the regulations, the term:

Auxiliary Activity - a minor activity which directly supports a major activity in one program area (housing, public facilities, economic development and demonstrated needs). Note: The State will make the final determination of the validity (soundness) of such auxiliary activities in line with the program intent and funding levels and delete if deemed appropriate.

Division - refers to the Division of Administration, Office of Community Development, which is the administering agency for the LCDBG Program for the State.

Extremely Low Income Persons – are defined as those families and individuals whose incomes do not exceed thirty percent of the area median income; to avoid inconsistencies with other income limits, it is defined as sixty percent of the four person family low-income limit, adjusted for

family size.

Low/Moderate Income Persons - are defined as those families and individuals whose incomes do not exceed eighty percent of the median income of the area involved as determined by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development with adjustments for areas with unusually high or low income or housing costs. The area involved has been determined by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to be the same area as determined for purposes of assistance under Section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937.

Low Income Persons - are defined as those families and individuals whose incomes exceed thirty percent but does not exceed fifty percent of the median income of the area involved, as determined by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development with adjustments for areas with unusually high or low incomes.

Moderate Income Persons - are defined as those families and individuals whose income exceeds fifty percent but does not exceed eighty percent of the median income of the area involved, as determined by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development with adjustments for smaller and larger families.

Poverty Persons - include those families and individuals who are classified as being above or below the poverty level using the poverty index which reflects the different consumption requirements of families based on their size and composition. The income figures used for the poverty thresholds are based solely on money income and do not reflect non-cash benefit such as food stamps, Medicaid, and public housing. This is the definition established by the U. S. Department of Commerce for census purposes.

State - refers to the State of Louisiana or the Office of Community Development within the State's Division of Administration which administers the LCDBG Program.

Slums and Blight - as defined as in Act 590 of the 1970 Parish Redevelopment Act, Section Q-8. (See Appendix 1.)

Unit of General Local Government - any municipal or parish government of the State of Louisiana.

III. Method of Selecting Grantees

The State has established selection and rating systems which identify the criteria used in selecting grantees.

A. Data

1. Low/Moderate Income. In order to determine the benefit to low/moderate income persons for a public facility or demonstrated needs project, the applicant must utilize either

census data (if available) or conduct a local survey. A local survey must be conducted for housing activities and must involve one hundred percent of the total houses (excluding mobile homes) within the target area.

(a) Census Data. If the applicant chooses to use census data, low and moderate income data will be utilized for public facilities, demonstrated needs and LaSTEP projects. Only that census data which is obtained from the LCDBG staff in the Office of Community Development will be acceptable. That information is available on a community-wide basis as well as for census tracts, block numbering areas (formerly known as enumeration districts), and/or block groups. The applicant must request this information prior to submittal of the application. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has provided the Office of Community Development with low/moderate income data based on the 1990 census; this data will be used by applicants for public facilities and demonstrated needs projects.

(b) Local Survey. If the applicant chooses to conduct a local survey, the survey sheet in the FY 2000 - FY 2001 application package must be used. Local surveys had to be conducted for all housing activities. The information required for local surveys was more comprehensive/extensive beginning with the FY 2000 LCDBG program year than it had been in previous years. All applications for FY 2000 – FY 2001 housing and public facilities projects and for FY 2001 economic development, demonstrated needs, and LaSTEP projects must conform to the newly established survey requirements. Local surveys will have to identify the number and composition of low/moderate income persons as well as the number and composition of moderate, low and extremely low income persons.

When conducting a local survey rather than using 1990 census data, the low and moderate income level for an applicant in a non-metropolitan area will be based on the higher of either eighty percent of the median income of the parish or eighty percent of the median income of the entire non-metropolitan area of the State. The FY 2000 median income for non-metropolitan Louisiana is \$30,500; therefore, the non-metropolitan state low/moderate income would amount to \$24,400, the low income limit would be \$15,250, and the extremely low income limit would be \$9,150. The low and moderate income levels for applicants in Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) will be determined on the basis of the entire MSA. The annual income limits for low/moderate income persons for each parish are provided in Appendix 3; these income limits must be used when conducting a local survey. The low/moderate income limits shown in that appendix represent the higher of either eighty percent of the median income of the parish or eighty percent of the median income of the entire non-metropolitan area of the State. Appendix 3 also identifies the low and extremely low income limits for each parish. (All income limits are rounded to the nearest \$50 to reduce administrative burden.)

The following sliding scale must be used to determine low/moderate income based on family size:

<u># OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD</u>	<u>percent OF PARISH/MSA* LOW/MOD INCOME LIMIT</u>
1	70
2	80
3	90
4	100
5	108
6	116
7	124
8	132
9	140
10	148

For each person in excess of 10, add an additional eight percent.

*MSA = Metropolitan Statistical Area

When a local survey, rather than census data, is used to determine the low/moderate income benefit and/or low and extremely low income benefits, a random sample which is representative of the population of the entire target area must be taken. The survey methodology and procedures which must be followed when conducting a local survey are explained in detail in the FY 2000 - FY 2001 LCDBG Application Package for Housing, Public Facilities, and Demonstrated Needs.

B. Program Objectives. Each activity must address one of the two national objectives previously identified under Section I. Program Goals and Objectives.

C. Rating Systems. All applications submitted for housing, public facilities, economic development, demonstrated needs and LaSTEP projects were or will be rated according to the following criteria established for each program category.

Each housing and public facilities application was rated/ranked against all similar activities in the appropriate program category/subcategory.

1. Housing (Maximum of 108 Points)

All housing activities which are funded under the LCDBG Program must be consistent with the State's Consolidated Plan (formerly referred to as the Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy [CHAS]), as required in the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act.

All units which will be rehabilitated or replaced must be occupied by low/moderate income persons. Proof of ownership for owner occupied substandard units targeted for housing assistance must have been verified by the applicant through the local Clerk of Court's office or another method which has been approved by the State prior to the submittal of the application. Also, the number of housing target areas may not exceed two. In delineating the target areas, it must be kept in mind that the boundaries must be coincident with visually recognized boundaries such as

streets, streams, canals, et cetera; property lines cannot be used unless they are also coincident with visually recognized boundaries. All houses rehabilitated within the FEMA one hundred year floodplain must comply with the community's adopted flood damage prevention ordinance, where applicable.

Mobile homes are ineligible for rehabilitation or replacement under the LCDBG Program and are not to be surveyed. New mobile homes are not acceptable for use as replacement units.

Adjudicated homes within the target area will qualify for rehabilitation under the LCDBG Program and will be counted as owner occupied housing. The terms for the transfer of ownership to a low income family will be predicated on a ten year forgiven loan basis.

(a) Program Impact (Maximum Possible Points - 25)

This was determined by dividing the total number of owner occupied units (including adjudicated units) to be rehabilitated and/or replaced plus vacant units to be demolished in the target area by the total number of owner occupied substandard units in need of rehab and/or replacement plus vacant units in need of demolition in the target area.

number of owner occupied units to be
rehabilitated and replaced plus
number of vacant units to be
demolished inside the target area = Raw Score
number of owner occupied substandard units
including those in need of demolition
and replacement plus number of vacant units in
need of demolition inside the target area

The raw scores were arrayed and the top ranked applicant(s) received 25 points. All other applicants received points based on how they scored relative to that high score:

$$\text{Program Impact Points} = \frac{\text{applicant's score}}{\text{highest score}} \times 25$$

Rental units are ineligible for rehabilitation or replacement purposes under the LCDBG Program.

(b) Needs Assessment (Maximum Possible Points-25)

This was determined by comparing the total number of owner occupied and vacant units to be treated in the target area to the overall needs of the target area.

number of owner occupied and vacant
units to be treated in target area = Raw Score
number of units in need of treatment
in target area

The raw scores were arrayed and the top ranked applicant(s) received 25 points.

$$\text{Program Impact Points} = \frac{\text{applicant's score}}{\text{highest score}} \times 25$$

No project will be funded that meets less than seventy-five percent of the identified need.

(c) Project Feasibility (Maximum Possible Points-50)

This was rated based upon the project's cost effectiveness and overall needs of the area including housing as well as infrastructure.

(d) Innovative Efforts to Affirmatively Further Fair Housing (Maximum Possible Points-2)

Up to two bonus points were assigned to those applicants which have made innovative efforts to affirmatively further fair housing in their jurisdictions within the six months prior to the application submittal deadline date. Detailed documentation of such efforts had to be included in the application.

Zero points were assigned to those applications for which no efforts have been made to affirmatively further fair housing. One point was assigned where minimal efforts had been made. At a minimum, the applicant/local governing body must have officially adopted a Fair Housing Ordinance equivalent to the sample provided in the most current LCDBG Grantee Handbook and published a notification of such adoption in its official journal/newspaper. Previous LCDBG recipients which had already adopted a Fair Housing Ordinance had to pass a resolution by the local governing body stating that the Fair Housing Ordinance was still in effect and had to publish a notification of such in the local journal/newspaper in order to receive one bonus point. In order to receive the second bonus point, the applicant had to take further steps to publicly announce its support of fair housing. Such steps could include, but not be limited to, working with local realtors, printing and distributing flyers/brochures, working with the local school systems/PTAs, et cetera.

(e) Involvement of Auxiliary Entities (Maximum Possible Points - 3)

Applicants which would involve other agencies or organizations (such as Green Thumb to provide landscaping, Habitat for Humanity to assist in the renovation or replacement of housing units, or any volunteer or civic groups) in the improvement of the target area(s) received one to three points.

(f) Code Enforcement (Maximum Possible Point - 1)

Applicants which specifically identified steps that would be taken through code enforcement to correct problems in the target area that contribute to slum and blight received one point; such steps could not involve financial assistance under the LCDBG Program. In order to receive this point, the local governing body had to identify what sources of funds or resources would

be used to accomplish these steps.

(g) Target Area within a designated Enterprise Community (Maximum Possible Points - 2)

If the applicant's housing target area was located within the boundaries of a federally designated Enterprise Community, that application received two points. The three federally designated Enterprise Communities are the Northeast Louisiana Delta, Macon Ridge, and Ouachita Parish.

2. Public Facilities - Water, Sewer, Streets (Maximum of 70 Points)

For the purpose of ranking public facilities projects, subcategories were established (sewer systems primarily involving collection lines, sewer systems involving collection and treatment or treatment only, water systems addressing potable water, water systems primarily for fire protection, streets, and other).

All of the public facilities projects were rated on an 70 point system with the exception of street projects which were rated on a 20 point system. Project severity was not rated for street projects.

Any water or sewer project that is funded must completely remedy existing conditions that violate a state or federal standard established to protect public health and safety.

According to federal regulations, the general rule is that any expense associated with repairing, operating or maintaining public facilities and services is ineligible. Examples of maintenance and repair activities for which LCDBG funds may not be used are the filling of pot holes in streets or the cleaning of drainage systems. LCDBG funds may be used only to reconstruct previously paved streets or to pave streets which have never been paved. Overlaying streets is not an eligible expense with LCDBG funds.

Bridges and drainage improvements are not eligible as street improvements except as an auxiliary activity involving no more than twenty-five percent of the total construction costs. Only curb and gutter or subsurface drainage systems related to street and adjacent yard drainage qualify for improvements; such improvements must, for the most part, parallel streets that are proposed for improvements under the LCDBG Program. For example, if it is proposed to resurface Avenue A which does not have curb and gutter or another type of subsurface drainage, subsurface drainage may also be installed on Avenue A in conjunction with the resurfacing. The amount of funds which will be used to address drainage improvements will not be taken into consideration when determining the average cost per person (cost effectiveness) for street projects.

Parishes are limited to three target areas for streets; each of the target areas can be no larger than a five mile radius.

Specific standards/requirements that must be met for sewer, water and street projects

are discussed in detail in the FY 2000 - FY 2001 LCDBG Application Package for Housing, Public Facilities, and Demonstrated Needs.

(a) Benefit to Low/Moderate Income Persons (Maximum Possible Points - 11)

Projects consisting of more than one activity which involve different numbers and percentages of beneficiaries for each activity must specifically identify the numbers and percentages for each activity.

(i) Percent of Low/Moderate Income (Maximum Possible Points - 10)

The percentage of low/moderate income persons benefitting was calculated by dividing the number of low/moderate income persons benefitting (as defined by the State) by the total persons benefitting. Points for percentage of low/moderate income persons benefitting were assigned according to the following ranges:

- 90% or more - 10 points
- at least 80% but less than 90% - 8 points
- at least 70% but less than 80% - 6 points
- at least 60% but less than 70% - 4 points
- less than 60percent - 0 points

(ii) Percent of Extremely Low and Low Income (Maximum Possible Points - 1)

The percentage of low income persons (including extremely low income persons) benefitting was calculated by dividing the number of low income persons benefitting (as defined by the State) by the total persons benefitting. One point was assigned to those applications/projects where the percentage of extremely low and low income persons benefitting was sixty percent or more. No point was assigned for applications/projects benefitting less than sixty percent low income persons.

b) Cost Effectiveness (Maximum Possible Points - 5)

The cost per person benefitting was carefully evaluated and was calculated for each project. All applications were categorized by the type of project being proposed (sewer systems for collection and/or treatment, potable water, water for fire protection, streets, and other). Each project category was then split into two population groups. The split for each project category was based on the average value of the total persons benefitting per project which was computed by dividing the sum of the total persons benefitting by the number of applications for that category. One group consisted of the projects having a larger number of total persons benefitting than the average value; the second group consisted of those projects having a smaller number of total persons benefitting than the average value. (If the total number of persons benefitting from any project equaled the average value, that project was placed in the second or smaller group.) The project in each group having the best cost effectiveness (cost per person) was given five points and the remaining projects were prorated. This allowed those projects benefitting many people and those fewer people to be rated against other projects benefitting a similar number of persons.

The following formula was used to determine the cost effectiveness points for each applicant in each grouping:

$$CE\ Points = \frac{Lowest\ Cost\ per\ Person\ Benefitting}{Applicant\ Cost\ per\ Person\ Benefitting} \times 5$$

(c) Project Severity (Maximum Possible Points - 50)

This rating factor did not apply to street projects.

This rating was based upon the severity of the problem and extent of the effect upon the health and welfare of the community. Priority was given to sewer systems for collection and/or treatment and water systems addressing potable water and fire protection.

In assigning points for project severity, the following general criteria was critiqued by the cognizant review agency(s) as determined by the Office of Community Development for the type of project proposed.

Water systems primarily for fire protection purposes: well capacity, reliability of supply, amount of water stored, extent of hydrant coverage or spacing, and water pressure and volume for fire fighting. A comprehensive approach had to be taken for the target area as all factors relating to the remedy of fire protection problems were assessed. If funds were requested for a fire truck, the service area of that truck was also evaluated for availability of water, size of lines, hydrant spacing, et cetera. For example, if a community applied for a fire truck which would serve an area having water lines of an inadequate size, a lower overall rating was assigned. Although fire trucks may be purchased with LCDBG funds, no other fire fighting equipment may be purchased with LCDBG funds.

Water systems addressing potable water and sewer systems: the existence of conditions in violation of those provisions of the State Sanitary Code that most directly safeguard public health and the adequacy of the proposed improvements to eliminate such conditions. Compliance with the Environmental Quality Act, size of facility, uses of receiving stream, environmental impact upon receiving stream, and human health impact were taken into consideration for all projects involving sewerage treatment facilities. The assessment was based upon the problem as documented by DHH and DEQ records, the relative degree of risks to human health posed and the number of persons most directly affected. Problems that were generally attributable to a lack of routine operation and maintenance resulted in a less favorable evaluation. The proposed actions to eliminate verified problems were evaluated in terms of the direct applicability of the solution; superfluous or inadequate solutions resulted in a lowering of the overall rating.

The specific details of the existing problems and proposed project had to be provided so that the reviewing agency could accurately assess the project. A lower assessment of the project could have resulted due to the submittal of incomplete information; in those instances, the reviewing agency will not re-evaluate its assigned score. The re-evaluation of assigned scores will only be

allowed in those cases where a mathematical error occurred or when the reviewing agency determines that it made an error in assigning the score.

(d) Engineering Plans and Specifications (Maximum Possible Points - 1)

One bonus point was assigned to those applications which included a certification signed by the chief elected official and an engineer stating that the engineering plans and specifications for the proposed project had already been prepared. A copy of the plans and specifications had to be submitted as part of the application.

LCDBG funds will neither pay for nor reimburse the applicant for the costs previously incurred for the preparation of the engineering plans and specifications. In those instances, adjustments will be made to the amount of basic engineering fees allowed by the Office of Community Development curve which was current at the time of application submittal.

(e) Pre-agreement and Administrative Costs (Maximum Possible Points -1)

Those applicants which agreed to pay all of the pre-agreement and administrative costs associated with the implementation of the LCDBG program received one bonus point. Such costs included, but were not limited to, application preparation fees, audit fees, advertising and publication fees, local staff time, workshop expenses, administrative consultant fees, et cetera. If the applicant planned to utilize the services of an administrative consultant, local funds must have been pledged and allocated for such services. While the LCDBG Program will allow a maximum of \$4,700 for pre-agreement costs and \$31,500 for an administrative consultant's fees, the actual cost of these services may be less than these amounts and will be determined through negotiation during the procurement process. To substantiate that the local governing body would pay the pre-agreement and administrative costs associated with the LCDBG Program, a certification of such signed by the chief elected official must have been included in the application as well as a copy of the resolution by the local governing body identifying the firms hired and the proposed amount of the contracts. That resolution must have stated that local funds would be used to pay the pre-agreement and administrative consultant fees and any other administrative costs incurred by the local governing body.

If the local governing body maintains full-time permanent staff for the sole or partial purpose of administering LCDBG or other federal programs, such staff must have proved its capacity to administer LCDBG or other federal programs through previous program administration. In this instance, the one bonus point was also assigned.

The following requirement will apply to those applicants which received the bonus point for paying pre-agreement and administrative costs and were successful in receiving a grant. If such grantees have an underrun in their project costs, the grantee will not be allowed to rebudget those monies for the purpose of reimbursing the local governing body for any pre-agreement or administrative costs associated with the LCDBG Program.

(f) Target Area within a Designated Enterprise Community (Maximum Possible Points - 2)

If the applicant's public facilities target area(s) were located within the boundaries of a federally designated Enterprise Community, that application received two points. The three federally designated Enterprise Communities are the Northeast Louisiana Delta, Macon Ridge, and Ouachita Parish.

Use of Other Funds in Conjunction with LCDBG Funds. Some projects may cost more than can be requested under the LCDBG Program; therefore, the applicant may propose to use other funds in conjunction with the LCDBG funds. Applicants that want to use other funds in conjunction with LCDBG funds must have those funds available and ready to spend. If the other funds involve loans or grants from other state, federal, or private sources, the monies must have already been awarded or be in the bank. To substantiate the immediate availability of the other funds, one of the following items was required: a letter from the local governing body stating the specific source, amount, and location of local cash, a line of credit letter from a financial institution such as a bank stating the amount available as a loan, specific evidence of funds to be received from a tax or bond election that has already passed, or a letter from another funding agency stating that the funds have been awarded and are currently available for expenditure.

If other funds are involved and that applicant is in a position to be funded, the LCDBG staff will contact the applicant prior to a grant award and request positive proof of the current availability of the other funds; if proof cannot be provided within the time frame allowed by the Office of Community Development (approximately ten calendar days), then the project will not be funded. For example, if applicant number one does not have the other funds available for FY 2001 funding, then that applicant will not be funded under the FY 2001 program.

Insuring Adequate Financial Maintenance of Existing Water and Sewer Systems. Recipients of FY 2001 grants providing funds for potable water and sewer assistance for an existing utility must be able to demonstrate, prior to release of funds, that the rate structure is adequate to properly operate and maintain the system once it is in operation. This will be determined by examining the system's current financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and financial projections of the completed project. The examination will include the system's cash flow for operating expenses, debt service obligations, and provision for future maintenance requirements. Cashflow for future maintenance requirements will be set aside in a restricted assets account. Applicants must provide information on its current and future rate structure to include volume, price, and number of customers. Expense data will include at a minimum current and projected electrical power requirements, chemical and materials expense, labor costs, and depreciation expense. The decision as to the adequacy of the rate structure shall be determined by the LCDBG staff considering all of the above factors.

3. Public Facilities - Multi-purpose Community Centers (Maximum of 53 Points)

Six hundred thousand dollars will be set aside to construct one or more multi-purpose community centers. The purpose of this activity is to provide a building which would assist local

governing bodies in resolving some of their social, educational, human development needs and problems utilizing a comprehensive approach. This approach would centralize activities in one location and impact as many people as possible. Such activities provided at the center would include medical, dental, counseling, educational, recreational, and social services. It was expected that other funds and resources would be used in conjunction with the LCDBG funds.

Funds could be requested for new construction, or renovation of a vacant building for use as a multi-purpose community center. Renovations or additions to, or replacement of existing multi-purpose community centers are ineligible.

Each applicant had to present a financial plan identifying the projected amount(s) and sources(s) of revenues, operating expenses, and funds for maintenance. Sources of revenue could be general revenue sources of the local government, dedicated revenue sources of the local government, and/or receipts from events. In addition, a letter of commitment from the local governing body indicating its commitment of a minimum of \$39,700 had to be submitted with the application. These funds are to be used for pre-agreement and administrative costs; any monies remaining after paying those costs will be used toward construction costs.

The following criteria were rated for these applications.

(a) Benefit to Low/Moderate Income Persons (Maximum Possible Points - 20)

Projects consisting of more than one activity which involved different numbers and percentages of beneficiaries for each activity had to specifically identify the number and percentages for each activity. For rating purposes, however, the application was rated based upon the overall total number of persons benefitting.

(i) Percent of Low/Moderate Income (Maximum Possible Points - 5)

The percentage of low/moderate income persons benefitting was calculated by dividing the number of low/moderate income persons benefitting (as defined by the State) by the total persons benefitting. Points for percentage of low/moderate income persons benefitting were assigned according to the following ranges:

90% or more - 5 points
at least 80% but less than 90% - 4 points
at least 70% but less than 80% - 3 points
at least 60% but less than 70% - 2 points
less than 60% - 0 points

(ii) Number of Low/Moderate Income (Maximum Possible Points - 5)

Points for the number of low/moderate income persons benefitting were assigned according to the following ranges:

500 or more - 5 points
200 - 499 - 4 points
less than 200 - 3 points

(iii) Percent of Extremely Low and Low Income (Maximum Possible Points - 5)

The percentage of extremely low and low income persons benefitting was calculated by dividing the number of extremely low and low income persons benefitting (as defined by the State) by the total persons benefitting. Points for percentage of extremely low and low income persons benefitting were assigned according to the following ranges:

90% or more - 5 points
at least 80% but less than 90% - 4 points
at least 70% but less than 80% - 3 points
at least 60% but less than 70% - 2 points
less than 60% - 0 points

(iv) Number of Extremely Low and Low Income (Maximum Possible Points - 5)

Points for the number of extremely low and low income persons were assigned according to the following ranges:

500 or more - 5 points
200 to 499 - 4 points
less than 200 - 3 points

(b) Cost Effectiveness (Maximum Possible Points - 5)

Cost estimates per person benefitting were carefully evaluated. The cost per person benefitting was calculated for all projects. Points were assigned on a range of one to five. The applicant with the lowest cost per person received five points, the applicant with the second lowest cost per person received four points, the applicant with the third lowest cost per person received three points, et cetera. Unless there were identical costs per person, only one applicant received scores of one through four. If more than five applications were received, it was possible that more than one application would receive one point. The minimum number of points which could be assigned was one.

(c) Utilization (Maximum Possible Points - (20)

The applicant had to identify the types of activities that would be conducted in the multi-purpose community center. The applicant also had to identify the service providers which would be housed in the facility; letters of intent from the service providers must have been included in the application. The letters had to indicate the name and purpose of the service provider, description of services to be provided, description of time frame for the provision of services, clientele data, et cetera. It was expected that services would be provided at the center on a daily basis.

(d) Proximity of Services (Maximum Possible Points - 5)

For each service provider which would be located in the community center, the applicant had to identify the location at which those services are now being provided. Those applicants proposing services that are not currently being provided within the proposed target area scored the highest.

(e) Architectural Plans and Specifications (Maximum Possible Points - 1)

One bonus point was assigned to those applications which included a certification signed by the chief elected official and an architect stating that the architectural plans and specifications for the proposed project had already been prepared. A copy of the plans and specifications had to be submitted as part of the application.

LCDBG funds will neither pay for nor reimburse the applicants for the costs previously incurred for the preparation of the architectural plans and specifications. In those instances, adjustments will be made to the amount of fees allowed by the Office of Community Development engineering fee schedule.

(f) Target Area within a Designated Enterprise Community (Maximum Possible Points - 2)

If the applicant's target area was located within the boundaries of a federally designated Enterprise Community, that application received two points. The three federally designated Enterprise Communities are the Northeast Louisiana Delta, Macon Ridge, and Ouachita Parish.

4. Economic Development

The economic development set aside is to be used to provide loans to businesses for job creation or retention projects and/or to provide grants to local governing bodies for infrastructure improvement which will facilitate the location of a particular business.

Recent federal legislation has mandated that LCDBG assistance will not be available to assist directly in the relocation of any industrial or commercial plans, facility, or operation, from one area to another area, if the relocation is likely to result in a significant loss of employment in the labor market area from which the relocation occurs.

The LCDBG economic development funds go from the State to the local unit of government to the private developer. A three-way agreement (contract) is signed by these three participants, and other parts of the application are reviewed by them to ensure a complete understanding by the three parties of the planned development, the expected number of jobs to be created or retained, the sources and uses of all funds to be committed to the project, the payback arrangements for all funds borrowed, the security assigned to each loan granting institution or agency, the financial and other reporting requirements of the developer and the local unit of government to the State, and all other obligations of the developer, the local governmental unit and the State.

An application for LCDBG economic development funds may be submitted at any time during the year.

The term “developer” shall mean the corporate entity as well as the individual investors, stockholders, and owners of the applicant business. As an example of the effect of this definition, an LCDBG economic development loan to Company A cannot be used to purchase equipment, land, et cetera from Company B, when both Company A and Company B are substantially owned by one or more of the same individuals. No grant award will be made to a local governing body for an economic development project which consists of a loan and/or infrastructure improvements in which an elected official or a member of his/her immediate family has a financial interest as the project developer.

The State will recoup one hundred percent of the payback of LCDBG economic development loans (program income to the State). Lease payments received as a result of LCDBG funds utilized in the construction, acquisition, or rehabilitation of a building shall be charged at a fair market value and shall be considered as program income. If the recipient elects to charge in excess of fair market value rent, the extra portion shall also be considered as program income and will be returned to the State. If LCDBG funds are utilized in conjunction with other funds for such construction, acquisition, or rehabilitation, the pro-rata share of the lease payment will be considered program income and will be remitted to the State. These program income funds received by the State will be placed in an Economic Development Revolving Loan Fund which will be used to supplement funding for economic development projects. These funds will be subject to the federal regulations regarding use of program income. The interest rate charged on the LCDBG economic development loan depends on the financial and cash flow projections of the applicant business. This rate will be determined in the application review.

In some instances it may be appropriate for a local unit of government to receive a grant for infrastructure improvements or the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of a building needed by a specific developer before his proposed job creation project can be fully implemented. (The term "specific developer" herein relates to a single private for-profit business entity that possesses a federal tax identification number.) This economic development grant could be used by the local unit of government to provide sewer, water, and street/road access on public property to the private industrial/business site boundaries. It cannot be used to acquire, construct, or rehabilitate a building or to create a general industrial park project with the hope that a business client will then be attracted. It must be tied to a specific developer creating a specific number of jobs for low to moderate income people. The number of permanent full-time jobs created will dictate the types and amounts of funds available. A minimum of sixty percent of all jobs created by the developer prior to project close must be held by persons of low/moderate income families (see Appendix 3).

When requesting infrastructure to facilitate the location of a business at a particular site, the developer must be able to show that this is appropriate to the needs of the business. To be considered for funding, the business must be able to demonstrate why the particular site chosen is superior to other sites that may be available and already possesses the proper infrastructure. The developer must provide sufficient financial and other statements, projections, et cetera to establish that the business is likely to be successful, and will create the appropriate number of jobs at the site in a specified time

frame.

Certain assurances by the developer, related to the timing of his development on the site, will be required. Other agreements between the local governing body and the developer/property holder, relative to public rights of way, et cetera will be required as needed on an individual project basis.

The maximum amount available to the local governing body for an infrastructure or building acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation type project grant is \$10,000 per job created or retained, with a \$1,035,000 limit for infrastructure improvements on any single project (including a building and improvements) or a \$335,000 limit for the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of a building and improvements, including parking lots. In those instances where a local governing body has received a grant for the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of a building and improvements and the building is sold prior to receiving sufficient lease payment revenues to offset the amount of the grant, the governing body will be responsible to the State for the net unpaid portion of the grant, regardless of the sales price. "Net unpaid portion" shall mean the grant amount, less administration costs and any lease payments previously made to the State. The sales procedure to be followed by the local governing body must be approved in writing by the Office of Community Development prior to the sale.

The following five requirements must be met by all economic development applicants:

(a) A firm financial commitment from the private sector will be required upon submission of the application.

For a loan or a grant, the private funds/public funds ratio must not be less than 1:1 for manufacturing firms with Standard Industrial Code classifications of 20-39. A private to public ratio for non-manufacturing firms must have a ratio of 2.5:1.

For a grant to the local governing body for infrastructure improvements and/or for the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of a building and improvements for economic development, the private funds/public funds ratio for grant funds equal to or less than \$500,000 must be 1:1 and for grant funds in excess of \$500,000 must be 2:1. For example, if a local governing body requests \$700,000 as a grant for infrastructure improvements, the private funds/public funds ratio would have to be 1:1 for the first \$500,000 and 2:1 for the remaining \$200,000 requested. Infrastructure grants for non-manufacturing firms will require a private/LCDBG funds ratio of at least 2.5:1.

The State must be assured that non-manufacturing projects will have a net job creation impact on the community and not simply redistribute jobs around the community. In addition, certain manufacturing and non-manufacturing projects will not be considered for funding based on past experience and the lack of potential for creating permanent positions. These non-eligible projects will include, but are not limited to, "cut and sew" operations involving the manufacture of clothing/apparel and non-manufacturing operations such as hotels or motels.

Additionally, those projects involving "truck shops and related activities" as well as private prison developments will not be considered for funding.

Private funds must be in the form of a developer's cash or loan proceeds. Revenues from the sale of bonds may also be counted if the developer is liable under the terms of the bond issue. Previously expended funds will not be counted as private funds for the purpose of this program, nor will private funds include any grants from federal, state or other governmental programs, nor any recaptured funds. The value of land, buildings, equipment, et cetera, already owned by the developer and which will be used in the new or expanded operation, will not be considered as private match.

Personal endorsement from all principals of corporations, partnerships, limited liability companies or sole proprietorships shall be required on the LCDBG loan documents. The principals shall: 1) endorse the LCDBG loan to the corporation and 2) guarantee the payment and fulfillment of any obligation of the corporation. These endorsements will be made jointly to the local government and State of Louisiana. Normally, a principal is defined as owning five percent or more of the business.

(b) If cost per job created or retained exceeds \$15,000 for a loan to a developer or \$10,000 for a grant to the local governing body, the application will not be considered for funding.

(c) A minimum of ten jobs created or retained is required for LCDBG economic development assistance.

(d) A minimum of sixty percent of the employment will be made available to people who at the time of their employment have a family income that is below the low to moderate income limit for the parish where the development occurs (see Appendix 3).

(e) The application must include documentation showing that the project is feasible from the management, marketing, financial, and economic standpoints. Management feasibility has to do with the past experience of the developer in managing the type of project described in the application, or other similar managerial experience. Marketing feasibility deals with how well the market for the product has been documented at the application stage the best case being that the developer has verifiable commitments substantiating the first year's sales projection. A typical market study includes a detailed analysis of competition, the expected geographical sales plan, and letters of intent to buy, specifying quantity and price. Economic feasibility relates to whether or not the developer has realistic projections of revenues and variable costs, such as labor and cost of materials, and whether they are consistent with industry value added comparisons. An assessment will be made of the industry sector performances for the type of industry/business described in the application. Financial feasibility has to do with the ability of the firm to meet all of its financial obligations in the short and long run, determined by a cash flow analysis on the financial history and projections of the business. In analyzing the financial feasibility of a project, the Office of Community Development may suggest alternatives in the timing of expenditures, the amount and proposed use of public and private funds, as well as other financial arrangements proposed in the application.

For an application to be funded, the State must be assured that: the project is credit worthy; there is sufficient developer equity; the LCDBG funds will be efficiently and effectively invested; the maximum amount of private and the minimum amount of public funds will be invested in the project; the project will make an adequate return in the form of public benefits commensurate with the money

invested; the State and the local community will not assume a disproportionate amount of risk in the project; and, the State and the community will receive an adequate security interest proportionate to the LCDBG funds invested in the project.

Default: The local governing body shall be ultimately responsible for repayment of the contract funds which were provided by the State.

The State shall look to the local governing body for repayment of all funds disbursed under this contract and default by the developer shall not be considered as just cause for non-payment by the local governing body. In case of a default by the local governing body in the repayment of contract funds to the State, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract, the full sum remitted to the local governing body shall become due and payable to the State upon demand, without the need of putting the local governing body in default.

The State shall deem the local governing body in default, regardless of the fact that the default was precipitated by the developer, to the extent that the local governing body failed to perform its contractual obligations in good faith.

5. Demonstrated Needs Fund

A \$2.7 million reserve fund will be established to alleviate critical/urgent community needs. The ceiling amount for demonstrated needs projects is \$225,000. All demonstrated needs projects must involve a minimum of \$50,000 in actual construction costs (excluding acquisition and engineering costs). With the exception noted in Section II.G.1., municipalities are only allowed to be funded for demonstrated needs funds every other program year. Parishes may be funded for one demonstrated needs project every program year; however, the sewer, water, or gas system for which it is funded can only receive demonstrated needs funding every other program year with the exception noted in Section II.G.1. For example, if a municipality or particular parish water district received funding under the FY 2000 program for demonstrated needs, that municipality or parish water district would not be eligible to receive funds under the FY 2001 program year unless an exception is made.

There will be four funding cycles during the FY 2001 program year. The beginning and ending dates of these three cycles are April 1, 2001, to June 30, 2001, July 1, 2001, to September 30, 2002, October 1, 2001 to December 31, 2001, and January 1, 2002 to March 31, 2002. Each funding cycle will consist of \$675,000 in funds. If monies remain at the end of the first and second funding cycles, those monies will be transferred for use in the subsequent funding cycle. Applications may be submitted to this office anytime during the cycles. An application cannot be submitted for consideration under this fund if the same application is currently under consideration for funding under any other LCDBG program category. A project's application can only be submitted **once** during the program year. If an application is not selected for funding under the funding cycle during which it was submitted, the application will also be considered for funding under the next funding cycle. If the application is not funded during the second cycle it will not be reconsidered in subsequent funding cycles. At the conclusion of each cycle, the applicants designated for funding will be notified.

Subject to the availability of funds, projects that meet the following criteria will be funded:

(a) General Eligibility

Proposed activities must be eligible under Section 105(a) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended, (see Appendix 2). These funds will only be awarded, however, to projects involving improvements to existing water, sewer, and gas systems. Fire trucks and firefighting equipment and projects for sewer treatment facilities for which DEQ or EPA have issued compliance orders are not eligible for funding under the demonstrated needs fund. Depending on the circumstances of the situation, routine work such as sewer line or manhole repair/replacement or water line repair/replacement does not meet the intent of the demonstrated needs program.

Each proposed activity must address one of the two national objectives.

(b) Critical/Urgent Need - Project Severity

Each activity must address a critical/urgent need which can be verified by the Office of Community Development as having developed within three months prior to submittal of the application.

The project evaluation will not be based upon a numerical rating scale system. Keeping in mind the intent of the Demonstrated Needs Program, the Office of Community Development will take into consideration the degree of urgency of the project, the degree of risk, the number of persons affected, and the feasibility of the proposed solution. The applications which are deemed to meet the intent of the program will be listed with the most critical/urgent project listed first to the least critical/urgent project listed last. The applications will be funded as far as funds are available for that cycle. If funded, the project's plans and specifications will be required to be submitted to the Office of Community Development within three months.

The State has the discretion to fund an application anytime during a funding cycle when the project is of extreme emergency in nature. In addition, if the need for a project, (or parts thereof), applied for in the public facilities grant application becomes an emergency in nature and is funded under the Demonstrated Needs Program, it is possible that the original public facilities application may be subsequently funded. In this case, the fundable project construction costs of the public facilities application will be reduced based upon the scope of work that was funded under the Demonstrated Needs grant. The fundable administrative costs will be reduced based upon the amount that was funded under the Demonstrated Needs grant

(c) Application Requirements

All items and forms necessary for a regular public facilities application will also be required for demonstrated needs.

6. LaSTEP Fund

\$600,000 will be set-aside to fund one or more projects under the LaSTEP Fund. These funds will be available for eligible recipients who are willing to solve water and sewer problems through the Small Towns Environmental Program (STEP) self-help techniques. The idea to use self-help as the method to meet a community's water and sewer needs usually begins with the realization that the community cannot afford the needed improvements if they are to be installed completely by construction contractors through the open bidding process. By reducing the project to the absolute essentials and utilizing the community's own resources (human, material, and financial), the project costs can be reduced significantly. Previously funded LaSTEP programs have shown reductions averaging fifty percent. LaSTEP funds can be used to cover materials, engineering, and administration costs.

Proposals for water and sewer improvements will be considered for LaSTEP funding if the following criteria are addressed: (1) the proposed activities can be completed through self-help, (2) the use of self-help methods will result in a significantly reduced project cost (a minimum of forty percent), and (3) the potential applicant is committed and ready to begin and complete the project using self-help. Those local governing bodies which are interested in applying for LaSTEP funds may contact the Office of Community Development to schedule a pre-application conference; the purpose of the pre-application conference will be to discuss a specific project. If it is felt that the specific project meets the qualifications of the LaSTEP fund, the potential applicant will be invited to submit an application. All applications must include documentation of the project cost savings due to self-help (a comparison of the project costs utilizing self-help to the project costs utilizing conventional construction methods) and documentation of principal benefit to low and moderate income persons. The staff in the Office of Community Development will provide guidance, assistance, and support of community leaders and residents willing to use self-help to solve their water and sewer problems.

D. Submission Requirements

Housing and public facilities applications for FY 2001 funds must have been submitted to the Office of Community Development on the forms and in accordance with the instructions provided in the FY 2000 - FY 2001 Louisiana Community Development Block Grant Application Package for Housing, Public Facilities and Demonstrated Needs; applications for FY 2001 demonstrated needs funds will use the forms and instructions in that same package. Applications for FY 2001 economic development funds will be submitted to the Office of Community Development on the forms and in accordance with the instructions provided in the FY 2001 Louisiana Community Development Block Grant Application Package for Economic Development. Applications for FY 2001 LaSTEP funds will be submitted to the Office of Community Development on the forms and in accordance with the instructions provided by the Office of Community Development.

Only that data received by the deadline established for applications will be considered in the selection process unless additional data is specifically requested by the Office of Community Development. Material received after the deadline will not be considered as part of the application, unless requested by the Office of Community Development.

E. Application Review Procedure

1. The application must be mailed or delivered prior to any deadline dates established by the Office of Community Development. The applicant must obtain a "Certificate of Mailing" from the Post Office, certifying the date mailed. The Office of Community Development may require the applicant to submit this Certificate of Mailing to document compliance with the deadline, if necessary.

2. The application submission requirements must be complete.

3. The funds requested must not exceed the ceiling amounts established by the Office of Community Development.

4. Review and Notification. Following the review of all demonstrated needs and economic development applications, the Office of Community Development will notify the applicant of the actions taken with regard to its application. Following the funding of the FY 2001 housing and public facilities applications, the Office of Community Development will notify those applicants who were unsuccessful in being funded.

5. Criteria for Conditional Approval. The Office of Community Development may make a conditional approval, in which case the grant will be approved, but the obligation and utilization of funds is restricted. The reason for the conditional approval and the actions necessary to remove the condition shall be specified. Failure to satisfy the condition may result in a termination of the grant. Conditional approval may be made:

- a. where local environmental reviews have not yet been completed;
- b. where the requirements regarding the provision of flood or drainage facilities have not yet been satisfied;
- c. to ensure the project can be completed within estimated costs;
- d. to ensure that actual provision of other resources required to complete the proposed activities will be available within a reasonable period of time.

6. Criteria for Disapproval of an Application. The Office of Community Development may disapprove an application for any of the following reasons:

- a. Based on a field review of the applicant's proposal or other information received, it is found that the information was incorrect; the Office of Community Development will exercise administrative discretion in this area.
- b. The Office of Community Development determines that the applicant's description of needs and objectives is plainly inconsistent with facts and data generally available. The

data to be considered must be published and accessible to both the applicant and State such as census data, or recent local, area wide, or state comprehensive planning data.

c. Other resources necessary for the completion of the proposed activity are no longer available or will not be available within a reasonable period of time.

d. The activities cannot be completed within the estimated costs or resources available to the applicant.

e. The proposed activity is not eligible for funding or one of the two national objectives is not being met.

f. The application does not score high enough to be above the funding line.

F. Program Amendments for LCDBG Program

The Office of Community Development may consider amendments if they are necessitated by actions beyond the control of the applicant. Recipients shall request prior approval from the Office of Community Development for all program amendments involving new activities or alteration of existing activities that will change the scope, location, or objectives of the approved activities or beneficiaries.

1. New or altered activities are considered in accordance with the criteria for selection applicable at the time the original application was reviewed and the policy, current at that time, regarding amendments.

2. All amended activities must receive environmental clearance prior to construction.

3. The Office of Community Development will ascertain as to whether or not the proposed activity is an integral part of the originally approved project and is necessary to complete the project as originally approved.

4. The Office of Community Development will also review the site location of the proposed activity in relation to the originally approved target area. If there is a budget underrun and an expansion of the target area is requested, approval of the amendment will be based upon the following circumstances. Such expansions will have to be contiguous to the original target area. The overall project will still have to primarily benefit low and moderate income persons. After making any adjustments to the score of the original application, the revised application will still have to remain above the funding line. The scope and intent of expansion will have to be in keeping with the scope and intent of the originally funded application. The requested amendment cannot merely involve an enhancement of the originally approved project.

IV. Administration

Rule for Policy Determination. In administering the program, while the Office of Community Development is cognizant of the intent of the program, certain unforeseeable circumstances may arise which may require the exercise of administrative discretion. The Office of Community Development reserves the right to exercise this discretion in either interpreting or establishing new policies.

V. Redistribution of Funds

Any monies awarded by the State that are later recaptured by or returned to the State will be reallocated in accordance with the Office of Community Development's policy, then in effect. The sources of these funds may include, but not be limited to, program income, questioned costs, disallowed expenses, recaptured funds from loans, unallocated monies, previously awarded funds not spent by grant recipients, et cetera.

With the following exception and the stipulations identified in Section II.E., the monies as defined above will be placed in the current program year's public facilities category and will be used to fund the project(s) with the highest score in one of the subcategories that was not initially funded. This policy will govern all such monies as defined herein from the FY 1994, FY 1995, FY 1996, FY 1997, FY 1998, FY 1999, FY 2000 and FY 2001 LCDBG Program years as well as subsequent funding cycles, until later amended. One exception is that all funds recaptured by the State from the payback of economic development loans will be placed in an economic development revolving loan fund which will be used to supplement funding for economic development projects. These funds will be subject to the federal regulations regarding use of program income.

These regulations are to become effective upon approval of the Annual Action Plan by HUD and are to remain in force until they are amended or rescinded.

APPENDIX 1

Act 590 of the 1970 Parish Redevelopment Act Section Q-8

(8) Slum Area - an area in which there is a predominance of buildings or improvements, whether residential or non-residential, which by reason of dilapidation, deterioration, age or obsolescence, inadequate provision for ventilation, light, air, sanitation, or open space, high density of population and overcrowding, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or an area of open land which, because of its location and/or platting and planning development, for predominantly residential uses, or any combination of such factors is conducive to ill health, transmission of disease, infant mortality, juvenile delinquency, or crime, and is detrimental to the public health, safety, morals or welfare.

(i) Blighted Area - an area which by reason of the presence of a substantial number of slum, deteriorated or deteriorating structures, predominance of defective or inadequate street layout, faulty lot layout in relation to size, adequacy, accessibility or usefulness, insanitary or unsafe conditions, deterioration of site or other improvements, diversity of ownership, tax or special assessment delinquency exceeding the fair value of the land, defective or unusual conditions of title, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors substantially impairs or arrests the sound growth of the municipality, retards the provision of housing accommodations or constitutes an economic or social liability and is a menace to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare in its present condition and use; but if the area consists of any disaster area referred to in Subsection C (5), it shall constitute a "blighted area."

APPENDIX 2

Eligible LCDBG Activities

Sec.105.(a) Activities assisted under this title may include only—

(1) the acquisition of real property (including air rights, water rights, and other interests therein) which is

(A) blighted, deteriorated, deteriorating, undeveloped, or inappropriately developed from the standpoint of sound community development and growth;

(B) appropriate for rehabilitation or conservation activities;

(C) appropriate for the preservation or restoration of historic sites, the beautification of urban land, the conservation of open spaces, natural resources, and scenic areas, the provision of recreational opportunities, or the guidance of urban development;

(D) to be used for the provision of public works, facilities, and improvements eligible for assistance under this title; or

(E) to be used for other public purposes;

(2) the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, or installation (including design features and improvements with respect to such construction, reconstruction, or installation that promote energy efficiency) of public works, facilities (except for buildings for the general conduct of government), and site or other improvements;

(3) Code enforcement in deteriorated or deteriorating areas in which such enforcement, together with public or private improvements or services to be provided, may be expected to arrest the decline of the area;

(4) clearance, demolition, removal, and rehabilitation (including rehabilitation which promotes energy efficiency) of buildings and improvements (including interim assistance, and financing public or private acquisition for rehabilitation, and rehabilitation, of privately owned properties and including the renovation of closed school buildings);

(5) special projects directed to the removal of material and architectural barriers which restrict the mobility and accessibility of elderly and handicapped persons;

(6) payments to housing owners for losses of rental income incurred in holding for temporary periods housing units to be utilized for the relocation of individuals and families displaced by activities under this title;

(7) disposition (through sale, lease, donation or otherwise) of any real property acquired pursuant to this title or its retention for public purposes;

(8) provisions of public services, including but not limited to those concerned with employment, crime prevention, child care, health, drug abuse, education, energy conservation, welfare or recreation needs, if such services have not been provided by the unit of general local government (through funds raised by such unit, or received by such unit from the State in which it is located) during any part of the twelve-month period immediately preceding the date of submission of the statement with respect to which funds are to be made available under this title, and which are to be used for such services, unless the Secretary finds that the discontinuation of such services was the result of events not within the control of the unit of general local government, except that not more than 15 percentum of the amount of any assistance to a unit of general local government (or in the case of nonentitled communities not more than 15 percent statewide) under this title including program income may be used for activities under this paragraph unless such unit of general local

government used more than 15 percentum of the assistance received under this title for fiscal year 1982 or fiscal year 1983 for such activities (excluding any assistance received pursuant to Public Law 98-8), in which case such unit of general local government may use not more than the percentage or amount of such assistance used for such activities for such fiscal year, whichever method of calculation yields the higher amount, and except that of any amount of assistance under this Title (including program income) in each of Fiscal Years 1993 through 1997 to the City of Los Angeles and County of Los Angeles, each such unit of general government may use not more than 25 percent in each such fiscal year for activities under this paragraph;

(9) payment of the non-Federal share required in connection with a Federal grant-in-aid program undertaken as part of activities assisted under this title;

(10) payment of the cost of completing a project funded under title I of the Housing Act of 1949;

(11) relocation payments and assistance for displaced individuals, families, businesses, organizations, and farm operations, when determined by the grantee to be appropriate;

(12) activities necessary:

(A) to develop a comprehensive community development plan, and

(B) to develop a policy-planning-management capacity so that the recipient of assistance under this title may more rationally and effectively:

(i) determine its needs,

(ii) set long-term goals and short-term objectives,

(iii) devise programs and activities to meet these goals and objectives,

(iv) evaluate the progress of such programs in accomplishing these goals and objectives, and

(v) carry out management, coordination, and monitoring of activities necessary for effective planning implementation;

(13) payment of reasonable administrative costs related to establishing and administering federally approved enterprise zones and payment of reasonable administrative costs and carrying charges related to (A) administering the HOME program under title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act; and (B) the planning and execution of community development and housing activities, including the provision of information and resources to residents of areas in which community development and housing activities are to be concentrated with respect to the planning and execution of such activities, and including the carrying out of activities as described in section 701(e) of the Housing Act of 1954 on the date prior to the date of enactment of Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1981;

(14) provisions of assistance including loans (both interim and long term) and grants for activities which are carried out by public or private nonprofit entities, including:

(A) acquisition of real property;

(B) acquisition, construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or installation of:

(i) public facilities (except for buildings for the general conduct of government), site improvements, and utilities, and

(ii) commercial or industrial buildings or structures and other commercial or industrial real property improvements; and

(C) planning;

(15) assistance to neighborhood-based nonprofit organizations, local development corporations, nonprofit organizations serving the development needs of the communities in

nonentitlement areas, or entities organized under section 301(d) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to carry out a neighborhood revitalization or community economic development energy conservation project in furtherance of the objectives of section 101(c), and assistance to neighborhood-based nonprofit organizations, or other private or public nonprofit organizations, for the purpose of assisting, as part of neighborhood revitalization or other community development, the development of shared housing opportunities (other than by construction of new facilities) in which elderly families (as defined in section 3(b)(3) of the United States Housing Act of 1937) benefit as a result of living in a dwelling in which the facilities are shared with others in a manner that effectively and efficiently meets the housing needs of the residents and thereby reduces their cost of housing;

(16) activities necessary to the development of energy use strategies related to recipient's development goals, to assure that those goals are achieved with maximum energy efficiency, including items such as—

(A) an analysis of the manner in, and the extent to, which energy conservation objectives will be integrated into local government operations, purchasing and service delivery, capital improvements budgeting, waste management, district heating and cooling, land use planning and zoning, and traffic control, parking, and public transportation functions; and

(B) a statement of the actions the recipient will take to foster energy conservation and the use of renewable energy resources in the private sector, including the enactment and enforcement of local codes and ordinances to encourage or mandate energy conservation or use of renewable energy resources, financial and other assistance to be provided (principally for the benefit of low- and moderate-income persons) to make energy conserving improvements to residential structures, and any other proposed energy conservation activities;

(17) provision of assistance to private, for-profit entities, when the assistance is appropriate to carry out an economic development project (that shall minimize, to the extent practicable, displacement of existing businesses and jobs in neighborhoods) that—

(A) creates or retains jobs for low- and moderate-income persons;

(B) prevents or eliminates slums and blight;

(C) meets urgent needs;

(D) creates or retains businesses owned by community residents;

(E) assists businesses that provide goods or services needed by, and affordable to, low- and moderate-income residents; or

(F) provides technical assistance to promote any of the activities under subparagraphs (A) through (E);

(18) the rehabilitation or development of housing assisted under Section 17 of the United States Housing Act of 1937;

(19) provision of technical assistance to public or nonprofit entities to increase the capacity of such entities to carry out eligible neighborhood revitalization or economic development activities, which assistance shall not be considered a planning cost as defined in paragraph (12) or administrative cost as defined in paragraph (13);

(20) housing services, such as housing counseling, in connection with tenant-based rental assistance and affordable housing projects assisted under title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act, energy auditing, preparation of work specifications, loan processing, inspections, tenant selection, management of tenant-based rental assistance, and other services related to assisting owners, tenants, contractors, and other entities, participating or seeking to participate in housing activities authorized under this section, or under title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National

Affordable Housing Act;

(21) provision of assistance by recipients under this title to institutions of higher education having a demonstrated capacity to carry out eligible activities under this subsection for carrying out such activities;

(22)* provision of assistance to public and private organizations, agencies, and other entities (including nonprofit and for-profit entities) to enable such entities to facilitate economic development by—

(A) providing credit (including providing direct loans and loan guarantees, establishing revolving loan funds, and facilitating peer lending programs) for the establishment, stabilization, and expansion of microenterprises;

(B) providing technical assistance, advice, and business support services (including assistance, advice, and support relating to developing business plans, securing funding, conducting marketing, and otherwise engaging in microenterprise activities) to owners of microenterprises and persons developing microenterprises; and

(C) providing general support (such as peer support programs and counseling) to owners of microenterprises and persons developing microenterprises;

(23) activities necessary to make essential repairs and to pay operating expenses necessary to maintain the habitability of housing units acquired through tax foreclosure proceedings in order to prevent abandonment and deterioration of such housing in primarily low- and moderate-income neighborhoods; and

(24)** provision of direct assistance to facilitate and expand home ownership among persons of low and moderate income (except that such assistance shall not be considered a public service for purposes of paragraph (8)) by using such assistance to—

(A) subsidize interest rates and mortgage principal amounts for low- and moderate-income home buyers;

(B) finance the acquisition by low- and moderate-income home buyers of housing that is occupied by the home buyers;

(C) acquire guarantees for mortgage financing obtained by low- and moderate-income home buyers from private lenders (except that amounts received under this title may not be used under this subparagraph to directly guarantee such mortgage financing and grantees under this title may not directly provide such guarantees);

***Section 807(c)(3) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, Public Law 102-550, October 28, 1992, added the following:**

(3) SENSE OF THE CONGRESS. - It is the sense of the Congress that each grantee under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 should reserve 1 percent of any grant amounts the grantee receives in each fiscal year for the purpose of providing assistance under section 105(a)(23) of such act to facilitate economic development through commercial microenterprises.

****Section 907(b) (2) of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act provides the following termination for Sec.105(a)(20).**

(2) TERMINATION. Effective on October 1, 1994 (or October 1, 1995, if the Secretary determines that such later date is necessary to continue to provide home ownership assistance until home ownership assistance is available under title II of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act), section 105(a) of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5305(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (23), by inserting "and" at the end;

(B) in paragraph (24), by striking "," and" at the end and inserting a period; and

(C) by striking paragraph (25).

(D) provide up to 50 percent of any down payment required from low- or moderate-income home buyer, or

(E) pay reasonable closing costs (normally associated with the purchase of a home) incurred by a low- or moderate-income home buyer; and

(25) lead-based paint hazard evaluation and reduction, as defined in section 1004 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992.

(b) Upon the request of the recipient of assistance under this title, the Secretary may agree to perform administrative services on a reimbursable basis on behalf of such recipient in connection with loans or grants for the rehabilitation of properties as authorized under subsection (a)(4).

(c)(1) In any case in which an assisted activity described in paragraph (14) or (17) of subsection (a) is identified as principally benefitting persons of low and moderate income, such activity shall

(A) be carried out in a neighborhood consisting predominately of persons of low and moderate income and provide services for such persons; or

(B) involve facilities designed for use predominately by persons of low and moderate income; or

(C) involve employment of persons, a majority of whom are persons of low and moderate income.

(2)(A) In any case in which an assisted activity described in subsection (a) is designed to serve an area generally and is clearly designed to meet identified needs of persons of low and moderate income in such area, such activity shall be considered to principally benefit persons of low and moderate income if

(i) not less than 51 percent of the residents of such area are persons of low and moderate income;

(ii) in any metropolitan city or urban county, the area served by such activity is within the highest quartile of all areas within the jurisdiction of such city or county in terms of the degree of concentration of persons of low and moderate income; or

(iii) the assistance for such activity is limited to paying assessments (including any charge made as a condition of obtaining access) levied against properties owned and occupied by persons of low and moderate income to recover the capital cost for a public improvement.

(B) The requirements of subparagraph (A) do not prevent the use of assistance under this title for the development, establishment, and operation for not to exceed 2 years after its establishment of a uniform emergency telephone number system if the Secretary determines that--

(i) such system will contribute substantially to the safety of the residents of the area served by such system;

(ii) not less than 51 percent of the use of the system will be by persons of low and moderate income; and

(iii) other Federal funds received by the grantee are not available for the development, establishment, and operation of such system due to the insufficiency of the amount of such funds, the restrictions on the use of such funds, or the prior commitment of such funds for other purposes by the grantee. The percentage of the cost of the development, establishment, and operation of such a system that may be paid from assistance under this title and that is considered to benefit low and moderate income persons is the percentage of the population to be served that is made up of persons of low and moderate income.

(3) Any assisted activity under this title that involves the acquisition or rehabilitation of property to provide housing shall be considered to benefit persons of low and moderate income only to the extent such housing will, upon completion, be occupied by such persons.

(4) For purposes of subsection (c)(1)(C)—

(A) If any employee resides in, or the assisted activity through which he or she is employed, is located in a census tract that meets the Federal enterprise zone eligibility criteria, the employee shall be presumed to be a person of low- or moderate-income; or

(B) If an employee resides in a census tract where not less than 70 percent of the residents have incomes at or below 80 percent of the area median, the employee shall be presumed to be a person of low- or moderate-income.

(d) TRAINING PROGRAM. The Secretary shall implement, using funds recaptured pursuant to section 119(o), an on-going education and training program for officers and employees of the Department, especially officers and employees of area and other field offices of the Department, who are responsible for monitoring and administering activities pursuant to paragraphs (14), (15), and (17) of subsection (a) for the purposes of ensuring that

(A) such personnel possess a thorough understanding of such activities; and

(B) regulations and guidelines are implemented in a consistent fashion.

(e) GUIDELINES FOR EVALUATING AND SELECTING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS -

(1) ESTABLISHMENT. - The Secretary shall establish, by regulation, guidelines to assist grant recipients under this title to evaluate and select activities described in section 105(a)(14), (15), and (17) for assistance with grant amounts. The Secretary shall not base a determination of eligibility of the use of funds under this title for such assistance solely on the basis that the recipient fails to achieve one or more of the guidelines' objectives as stated in paragraph (2).

(2) PROJECT COSTS AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS. - The guidelines established under this subsection shall include the following objectives:

(A) The project costs of such activities are reasonable.

(B) To the extent practicable, reasonable financial support has been committed for such activities from non-Federal sources prior to the disbursement of Federal funds.

(C) To the extent practicable, any grant amounts to be provided for such activities do not substantially reduce the amount of non-Federal financial support for the activity.

(D) Such activities are financially feasible.

(E) To the extent practicable, such activities provide not more than a reasonable return on investment to the owner.

(F) To the extent practicable, grant amounts used for the costs of such activities are disbursed on a pro-rata basis with the amounts from other sources.

(3) PUBLIC BENEFIT. - The guidelines established under this subsection shall provide that the public benefit provided by the activity is appropriate relative to the amount of assistance provided with grant amounts under this title.

(f) ASSISTANCE TO THE FOR-PROFIT ENTITIES. - In any case in which an activity described in paragraph (17) of subsection (a) is provided assistance such assistance shall not be limited to activities for which no other forms of assistance are available or could not be accomplished but for that assistance.

(g) MICROENTERPRISE AND SMALL BUSINESS REQUIREMENTS. - In developing program requirements and providing assistance pursuant to paragraph (17) of subsection (A) to a microenterprise or small business, the Secretary shall-

(1) take into account the special needs and limitations arising from the size of the entity; and

(2) not consider training, technical assistance, or other support services costs provided to small businesses or microenterprises or to grantees and subgrantees to develop the capacity to

provide such assistance, as a planning cost pursuant to section 105(A)(12) or an administrative cost pursuant to section 105(A)(13).

APPENDIX 3

FY 2000 Median Family Income By Parish and MSA

<u>Parish</u>	<u>FY 2000 Median Family Income</u>	<u>Low/Mod Income* Limit \$</u>	<u>Low Income* Limit \$</u>	<u>Extremely Low* Income Limit \$</u>
Acadia	See MSA-Lafayette			
Allen	27,000	24,400	15,250	9,150
Ascension	See MSA-Baton Rouge			
Assumption	35,200	28,150	17,600	10,550
Avoyelles	25,300	24,400	15,250	9,150
Beauregard	36,900	29,500	18,450	11,050
Bienville	32,800	26,250	16,400	9,850
Bossier	See MSA-Shreveport - Bossier City			
Caddo	See MSA-Shreveport - Bossier City			
Calcasieu	See MSA-Lake Charles			
Caldwell	27,300	24,400	15,250	9,150
Cameron	39,900	27,500	17,200	10,300
Catahoula	26,300	24,400	15,250	9,150
Claiborne	27,600	24,400	15,250	9,150
Concordia	30,100	24,400	15,250	9,150
Desoto	28,400	24,400	15,250	9,150
E. Baton Rouge	See MSA-Baton Rouge,			
East Carroll	17,300	24,400	15,250	9,150
East Feliciana	30,000	24,400	15,250	9,150
Evangeline	25,300	24,400	15,250	9,150
Franklin	25,400	24,400	15,250	9,150
Grant	30,600	24,500	15,300	9,200
Iberia	38,400	28,100	17,550	10,550
Iberville	35,500	27,500	17,200	10,300
Jackson	31,100	24,900	15,550	9,350
Jefferson	See MSA-New Orleans			
Jefferson Davis	29,000	24,400	15,250	9,150
Lafayette	See MSA-Lafayette			
Lafourche	See MSA-Houma			
LaSalle	32,700	26,150	16,350	9,800
Lincoln	38,800	30,300	18,950	11,350
Madison	23,000	24,400	15,250	9,150
Morehouse	29,200	24,400	15,250	9,150
Natchitoches	28,300	24,400	15,250	9,150
Orleans	See MSA-New Orleans			

FY 2000 Median Family Income
By Parish and MSA
(Continued)

<u>Parish</u>	<u>FY 2000 Median Family Income</u>	<u>Low/Mod Income* Limit \$</u>	<u>Low Income* Limit \$</u>	<u>Extremely Low* Income Limit \$</u>
Ouachita	See MSA-Monroe			
Plaquemines	See MSA-New Orleans			
Pointe Coupee	29,800	24,400	15,250	9,150
Rapides	See MSA-Alexandria			
Red River	30,800	24,650	15,400	9,250
Richland	26,900	24,400	15,250	9,150
Sabine	28,300	24,400	15,250	9,150
St. Bernard	See MSA-New Orleans			
St. Charles	See MSA-New Orleans			
St. Helena	28,500	24,400	15,250	9,150
St. James	36,800	29,450	18,400	11,050
St. John the Baptist	See MSA-New Orleans			
St. Landry	See MSA-Lafayette			
St. Martin	See MSA-Lafayette			
St. Mary	34,400	27,500	17,200	10,300
St. Tammany	See MSA-New Orleans			
Tangipahoa	32,700	26,150	16,350	9,800
Tensas	21,600	24,400	15,250	9,150
Terrebonne	See MSA-Houma			
Union	31,100	24,900	15,550	9,350
Vermilion	32,700	26,150	16,350	9,800
Vernon	33,500	26,800	16,750	10,050
Washington	28,000	24,400	15,250	9,150
Webster	See MSA-Shreveport-Bossier City			
W.Baton Rouge	See MSA-Baton Rouge			
West Carroll	26,200	24,400	15,250	9,150
West Feliciana	30,100	24,400	15,250	9,150
Winn	32,300	25,850	16,150	9,700

*For those parishes which have a median family income less than the State nonmetropolitan median family income (\$30,500), the low/mod income limits, the low income limits and the extremely low income limits were based on the State nonmetropolitan median family income.

FY 2000 Median Family Income
By Parish and MSA
(Continued)

MSA-Metropolitan
Statistical Areas

MSA Alexandria, LA1	36,000	28,800	18,000	10,800
MSA Baton Rouge, LA2	47,100	35,900	22,450	13,450
MSA Houma, LA3	36,900	29,500	18,450	11,050
MSA Lafayette, LA4	36,300	29,050	18,150	10,900
MSA Lake Charles, LA5	41,900	33,500	20,950	12,550
MSA Monroe, LA6	37,100	29,700	18,550	11,150
MSA New Orleans, LA7	42,000	33,600	21,000	12,600
MSA Shreveport - Bossier City, LA8	38,400	30,700	19,200	11,500

Footnotes:

1 Includes Rapides Parish only.

2 Includes East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Livingston, and Ascension Parishes.

3 Includes Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes.

4 Includes St. Martin, Lafayette, Acadia and St. Landry Parishes.

5 Includes Calcasieu Parish only.

6 Includes Ouachita Parish only.

7 Includes Jefferson, Orleans, Plaquemines, St. Tammany, St. Bernard, St. John the Baptist, and St. Charles Parishes.

8 Includes Caddo, Bossier, and Webster Parishes.

Source: Income limits provided by U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, effective March, 2000.

HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM

Strategy Implementation

Priority #1. Increase homeownership opportunities for first time low, moderate and middle income homebuyers.

A. Investment Plan

\$ *Category of Resident to be Assisted*

The focus of this priority is to assist persons of low, moderate or middle income in the purchase of their first home. Persons of families targeted by this priority have incomes of between fifty percent of the area median income to incomes equal to the area median income. The “first time homebuyer” qualification is defined as persons who did not have an ownership interest in their principal residence at any time during the previous three years.

? *Activities and Programs*

The State sponsors a single family mortgage revenue bond (MRB) program to promote the increase of homeownership opportunities for persons targeted for assistance by this priority. The program is designed to provide below market interest rate loans to qualifying persons and families who might otherwise be unable to qualify for conventional mortgages. HOME Program funds will be made available by the State to assist qualifying low income persons and families with down payments and closing costs to complement the State mortgage revenue bond resources. A portion of HOME funds will also be used to “buy down” the MRB rate to enable eligible lower income families to qualify for financing.

In 1990, the State adopted a “Cooperative Housing Corporation Law” to offer an alternative to traditional home ownership opportunities. The law provides, among other things, that the capital stock of a cooperative housing corporation is exempt from State tax and that the property owned by a cooperative housing corporation and subject to a proprietary lease is entitled to the State Homestead Exemption.

The State will support activities during FY 2001 which offer opportunities for low, moderate and middle income persons to achieve home ownership through the cooperative housing vehicle.

Louisiana Housing Finance Agency offers funding to Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) for the construction of single family affordable housing. An allocation of funding to the CHDO guarantees that MRB funding as well as HOME funds for down payment and closing cost assistance will be available to the CHDO identified low income purchasers of these homes.

\$ *Leveraging Plan*

By making HOME funds available for down payment and closing cost assistance for first time, low income home buyers, MRB funds at below market rates will be leveraged. In addition, a portion of HOME Program funds will be used to further buy down the already low MRB rate to enable lower income buyers to be homeowners.

? *One Year Goals*

The State has established a goal for FY 2001 of enabling one thousand five hundred first time, low, moderate and middle income persons and families to purchase a house through the single family MRB, HOME and CHDO programs provided by the State.

B. *Geographic Distribution*

Activities to increase first time home ownership opportunities with down payment and closing cost assistance through HOME will be promoted statewide in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. The single family mortgage revenue bond program is administered through the involvement of financial institutions which are accessible statewide. LHFA will seek to expand the number of participating financial institutions in order to increase the number of branch locations accepting mortgage applications throughout the State. New construction of single family homes through the CHDO homeownership program will be limited to rural (non-entitlement areas) only.

C. *Service Delivery and Management*

The single family mortgage program is administered by Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (LHFA) through relationships with participating lenders. LHFA does not directly originate mortgage loans. Each financial institution is responsible for processing and originating all mortgage loans in this program.

Procedures are established by LHFA to provide policy guidelines and instructions for the performance of all activities by participating financial institutions. LHFA requires the use of lender documents which are prepared or approved by the Agency in order to assure fairness in the allocation of Agency resources and compliance with state and federal laws. All mortgage loans must meet eligibility criteria which have been established by LHFA. All applications for loans are based on the borrower's eligibility and not on special relationships between a participating lender and a particular real estate broker or developer. A participating lender may not deny a loan to an eligible borrower solely because the borrower is not a depositor or customer of the participating lender. Participating lenders may not limit the availability of mortgage financing by denying an application based on the fact that the applicant does not belong to a specified group of the public such as employees of certain organizations. All applications are accepted and processed on a "first come, first serve" basis. Loans for purchasers of CHDO homes are likewise processed through participating lenders but funded through a separate set-aside of HOME/MRB funds established for that purpose.

LHFA regularly monitors this program directly and through the assistance of a trustee financial institution. All requirements of federal and state laws, rule and regulations applicable to mortgages and mortgage loan transactions, including without limitation, truth-in-lending laws, equal

opportunities laws, usury laws, and laws regulating interest on escrow accounts must be complied with by all lenders participating in this program.

HOME funds will be made available to CHDOs to provide up to eighty-five percent of the construction cost of single family dwellings. CHDOs will prequalify low income applicants and will have access to a set-aside of MRB funds with HOME down payment and closing cost assistance to assure affordability and marketability of the units.

The LHFA will widely advertise the MRB program and HOME assistance programs throughout the state. LHFA certified CHDOs will be instrumental in marketing programs in rural areas of the State.

Priority #2. Increase the supply of decent, safe and sanitary rental housing that is affordable for low, very low and moderate income families.

A. Investment Plan

\$ *Category of Resident to be Assisted*

Low, very low and moderate income families have the greatest need for affordable rental housing.

? *Activities and Programs*

Affordable rental housing opportunities will be provided through the investment of HOME, Low Income Housing Tax Credit, and Mortgage Revenue Bond program resources for rehabilitation, reconstruction and/or new construction activities. Selection criteria will be implemented to encourage developers of affordable rental housing to set aside thirty percent or more of the units for households with incomes as low as twenty percent of the area median income. Selection criteria under both HOME and Low Income Housing Tax Credit programs will be tailored to assure that those projects serving the lowest income classes for the longest period of time receive the highest rating in the award of resources.

The State anticipates that the utilization of HOME funds will facilitate the rehabilitation of Mark-to-Market projects. The State also envisions active participation of and partnerships with Rural Development (formerly Farmers Home Administration) and the State Department of Economic Development.

? *Leveraging Plan*

The State plans to utilize HOME Program funding to provide deferred payment loans secured by a subordinate mortgage for the construction or acquisition/rehabilitation of small and large multifamily rental properties. The HOME funds will be in the form of loans to fill the “gap” needed by the project sponsor to develop the property in accordance with all applicable Federal, State and local requirements. Leveraged funds will include syndication proceeds from Low Income Housing Tax Credits, tax exempt bond proceeds and first mortgage investment by commercial lending institutions or private investors. In connection with the Mark-to-Market program, HOME funds

may be secured by a first mortgage.

The LHFA, as the State credit agency, will continue to make Low Income Housing Tax Credits available to both non-profit and for-profit developers of eligible affordable multifamily properties. In addition, selection criteria for HOME and Low Income Housing Tax Credits will provide points for those projects evidencing maximum funding from other sources.

? ***One Year Goals***

It is anticipated that FY 2001 HOME Program funds for this activity will result in the creation or rehabilitation of over three hundred affordable units for occupancy by low and very low income families. The goal established for the Low Income Housing Tax Credit program is that one thousand rental units will be constructed or rehabilitated this year.

B. Geographic Distribution

All construction, renovation and rehabilitation activities engaged in by the State for low and very low income households through the use of HOME Program funds will be geographically dispersed throughout the nonentitlement areas of the State, with special focus given to rural areas. Awards of taxable and tax-exempt bond financing of multifamily projects and allocations of Low Income Housing Tax Credits will be disbursed on a competitive basis throughout the State as equitably as possible.

C. Service Delivery and Management

The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (LHFA) will be primarily responsible for overseeing the construction, rehabilitation and renovation activities throughout the State. LHFA will administer the HOME program, taxable and tax-exempt bond financed multifamily program and the allocation of Low Income Housing Tax Credits. LHFA also is a Participating Administrative Entity (PAE) for the Mark-to-Market program and is also authorized to make available FHA mortgage insurance with respect to first mortgage loans involving affordable multifamily projects which satisfy public purposes published by the Agency in connection with the Risk Sharing Program.

LHFA will continue to tailor rental housing programs to maximize investment and participation by the private sector and non-profit organizations. Selection criteria will be established for both the HOME and Low Income Housing Tax Credit programs to reflect input from the development community through the public hearing conducted annually in conjunction with the State's Qualified Allocation Plan for Low Income Housing Tax Credits.

HOME funding will be made available for affordable rental housing in the form of a deferred payment loan secured by a second mortgage. First mortgage financing will be identified by the applicant and may include private mortgage financing through commercial lending institutions, FHA, RD (formerly FmHA) or other similar sources of multifamily financing. Repayment of the HOME loan will be deferred pending payoff of the first mortgage as an incentive to participation by the private sector in providing affordable housing. HOME funding will not be made available in excess of fifty percent of the total development costs for rental housing. Availability of HOME funds for

affordable rental housing will be widely advertised throughout the State with technical assistance provided to potential developers through LHFA workshops.

Priority #3. Rehabilitate substandard housing owned and occupied by low and very low income families.

A. Investment Plan

? ***Category of Resident to be Assisted***

The focus of this priority is to assist individuals and families with incomes of sixty percent or below of the area median income that own and occupy substandard housing as their primary residence.

? ***Activities and Programs***

The State may offer HOME funds on a competitive basis to local governmental units representing nonentitlement areas to provide grant funding for the rehabilitation of substandard housing owned and occupied by eligible low income families. This program shall be designated as the SHARE (Substandard Housing Assistance for Rural Economies) Grant Program. Selection criteria will be implemented to encourage distribution of grant funds to special needs populations, large families and families with dual employment whose income remains below sixty percent of the area median. Properties must be brought up to Section 8 Housing Quality Standard as well as any local codes or standards which may apply. HOME funds may also be used in conjunction with weatherization funding to facilitate the rehabilitation of substandard housing.

? ***Leveraging Plan***

Selection criteria for the SHARE Grant Program will be implemented that favor those governmental units that provide evidence of commitment for additional sources of funding to be used in conjunction with HOME funds.

? ***One Year Goals***

The State has established a goal for FY 2001 to rehabilitate at least one hundred low income owner occupied homes through the SHARE Grant Program.

B. Geographic Distribution

The SHARE Grant Program will be made available to local governmental units serving nonentitlement areas throughout the State.

C. Service Delivery and Management

The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency will administer the SHARE Grant Program through local governmental units in accordance with a State Recipient Agreement. Applications will be

accepted and processed at the local level by the participating governmental unit. The governmental unit will be responsible for evaluation of eligible properties and determination of eligibility of applicants. The actual rehabilitation work and inspections of units will be the responsibility of the governmental unit or their designee. Governmental units will be required to maintain all books and records required in connection with the SHARE Grant Program and to make same available for inspection by the Agency upon request.

LHFA will monitor the State Recipient's performance and compliance with record keeping and HOME program regulations including inspection of any or all rehabilitated units.

Priority #4. Increase the supply of housing with supportive services for special needs populations (i.e. elderly, physically handicapped, mentally ill, homeless, single parent families).

A. Investment Plan

? *Category of Resident to be Assisted*

Persons and families with special needs such as the elderly, persons with physical or mental disabilities, homeless, large families, and single parent families are targeted by this priority. Persons with physical or mental disabilities include those persons who are mentally retarded, developmentally disabled, severely and persistently mentally ill and those persons afflicted with HIV. Very low and low income persons with special needs are specifically included in the category of persons to be assisted.

? *Activities and Programs*

The State will venture to increase the supply of housing units serving special needs populations through rehabilitation, reconstruction and replacement of existing units and new construction of additional units through development activities funded with the HOME, CDBG, LIHTC and Multi-Family Tax Exempt Programs. The State will also encourage CHDOs and the nonprofit development community to more aggressively pursue 202 and 811 funding. HOME funds may also be allocated for the construction or acquisition and rehabilitation of transitional housing in rural areas.

The State will offer HOME funds through the SHARE Grant Program on a competitive basis to local governmental units with selection criteria which provides incentive for governmental units to rehabilitate home owned and occupied by low income special needs populations.

Selection criteria for both HOME and the LIHTC Program will require developers of affordable rental housing set-aside for the elderly or special needs populations to provide supportive services and to identify the sources of funding of such services (i.e., daycare, job counseling, emergency transportation, personal assistance) for tenants.

The State will support and encourage funding applications by any other entity which will assist in the delivery of housing and housing supports services to low and very low income individuals and families.

Supportive assistance for special needs groups is to be provided in FY 2001 from a variety of

Federal and State entitlement programs such as Social Security Insurance (SSI), Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG), Medicaid, Aid for Families with Dependent Child (AFDC), and the Child Care and Development Block Grant. The majority of supportive service activities and programs to be provided in FY 2001 will be administered by the Department of Health and Hospitals and/or the Department of Social Services. Nonprofit organizations will also be instrumental in providing a variety of supportive services to the targeted populations.

? ***Leveraging Plan***

Resources available from the Governor's Office of Women's Services, private nonprofit organizations and the Homeless Trust should leverage additional resources to support the integration of supportive services for special needs populations. HOME and CDBG Program funding for rehabilitation and new construction should also leverage private investment in affordable housing projects providing accommodations for very low income families with special needs.

Available federal resources through entitlement and competitive programs available in FY 2001 will be used in conjunction with State funds to maintain existing programs targeted to assist the special needs population secure and retain housing with the necessary array of supportive services to promote independent living. State funded community awareness and technical assistance programs in FY 2001 are calculated to enhance the nonprofit community's ability to successfully compete for and secure greater federal funding for supportive service housing. Both the HOME and LIHTC Programs will utilize selection criteria which assures that those projects which serve special needs populations and provide accompanying supportive services receive the highest rating for the award of funds. Incentives under both programs are also provided for the creation of fully handicap equipped units with occupancy limited to special needs populations.

? ***One Year Goals***

The objective of the State for FY 2001 is to increase the supply of rental housing by providing for the construction or rehabilitation of one hundred units with occupancy limited to special needs population and to require the provision of supportive services in connection therewith.

B. Geographic Distribution

HOME funding will be made available on a competitive basis for projects to be located in nonentitlement areas throughout the State. Low Income Housing Tax Credits and multifamily tax exempt financing will be available on a statewide basis including metropolitan and entitlement areas. The State's plan for FY 2001 does not target any specific area of the State in connection with its overall investment plan for this priority.

C. Service Delivery and Management

The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency shall take the lead role in advancing affordable housing opportunities for this category of resident. The Department of Social Services, The Department of Health and Hospitals, the Department of Economic Development, and the Governor's Office of Women's Services will provide significant contributions to the delivery of supportive services.

The majority of supportive service program resources are administered by the Department of Social Services and the Department of Health and Hospitals. The Department of Health and Hospitals operates through a network of regional offices. The Department of Social Services operates through a network of sixty-four parish offices statewide and rehabilitation services offices in nine regional locations.

Priority #5. Build the capacity of communities to address their housing needs through the creation of partnerships between local governmental units, nonprofit organizations, private lending institutions, for profit developers, and State and Federal governmental units.

A. Investment Plan

? ***Category of Resident to be Assisted***

The State envisions that efforts to empower local governmental units, build the capacity of CHDOs and promote community awareness of affordable housing opportunities will be of general public benefit for all income groups and family units, especially for the most needy individuals and households, and the less sophisticated consumer and developer.

? ***Activities and Programs***

The LHFA, as the lead housing agency for the State, will conduct and sponsor housing seminars and workshops throughout the year for participation by developers, lenders, non-profit groups, local governmental unit and CHDOs on a statewide basis. Workshop and seminar topics will focus upon current Federal and State housing program requirements and initiatives.

The State will aggressively pursue partnership relationships with local governmental units, Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs), colleges, universities and other nonprofit housing and housing service providers to promote the dissemination of information on housing issues to the general public. LHFA programs will be structured to encourage participation by the private sector and to encourage the formation of partnerships between business and nonprofit entities.

? ***Leveraging Plan***

The State anticipates that this priority will be advanced through the use of HOME program administration funds. HUD contract service providers will also be instrumental in providing technical assistance. It is expected that the housing, academic and foundation communities will contribute substantially to this effort. Due to the competitive nature of LHFA structured housing programs, both for profit developers and commercial lending institutions will be effectual in soliciting participation by governmental units and nonprofit entities.

\$ ***One Year Goals***

Generally, the goal of the State is that local governmental units, CHDOs, other nonprofit housing and support service organizations and the general public will be more knowledgeable of affordable housing programs and opportunities by the end of FY 2001 . Through the efforts of its lead housing agency, the State intends to accomplish this overall goal by convening a series of

conferences, workshops and seminars throughout the year and structuring programs that promote and facilitate the creation of partnerships.

B. Geographic Distribution

The State shall promote this priority throughout the State with emphasis on rural areas.

C. Service Delivery and Management

The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency shall be the lead State agency for the delivery and management of the State's efforts to promote partnerships, capacity building and increased community awareness of housing programs and opportunities.

Property Value: Not in excess of 203(b) mortgage limits for the type of property being assisted.

Resale/or Recapture Provisions: (a) Resale Option: The model to be used by the State to assure affordability to a subsequent low income home buyer upon resale will be based primarily on the Diminishing Subsidy model referred to in Attachment G of Notice CPD-92-01. Home buyer assistance using the resale option will be in the form of a second mortgage loan. Any prepayment of interest and principal on the HOME financed second mortgage loan will be deposited in a trust account to be dedicated during the period of affordability to subsidize, if needed, the transfer of the unit to a subsequent low-income home buyer. Any amount in trust at the end of the period of affordability will be released to subsidize other HOME qualified activities. The amount of interest deferred each year on the Home funded home buyer assistance loan will be conditioned upon the resale of the unit during the period of affordability to a subsequent low-income home buyer who will use the housing unit as a principal residence.

A "fair return" on investment to an initial buyer of the unit financed with HOME funds will be calculated on the basis of the return on the initial buyer's "equity." "Equity" shall be defined as the sum of the following elements:

- ? Down payment: The difference between the purchase price and the first mortgage loan reduced by any HOME subsidy.
- ? Payments of First Mortgage Loan: As the initial buyer pays the first mortgage loan the difference between the purchase price and the first mortgage loan increases. This difference over time reduced by the down payment will constitute the principal payments on the first mortgage loan.
- ? Sweat Equity: Although a housing unit financed with HOME monies must meet minimum Section 8 HQS Standards, homeowners will be permitted to increase his or her total equity by improvements to a housing unit made by the owner provided that the owner's receipts for such improvements and the value of the improvements are

approved by the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency.

Based on the above, a "fair return" on equity will be computed at the lower of three percent per year or the average percentage increase in housing prices from the date the initial buyer purchased the housing unit to the date the housing unit is sold by such initial buyer.

(b) Recapture Option: The recapture option to be used by the State will involve a recapture of the entire amount of the HOME funds loaned at a below market rate to the home owner if the home is sold or refinanced by the low-income household during the period of affordability.

The terms of the home buyer assistance relative to the second mortgage loan (including the requirement that the subsequent purchaser be a low income household) will be contained in both the second mortgage note and the second mortgage.

The forms of the financial assistance to be made available in the home buyer assistance programs will be one or more of the following:

- interest bearing loans
- non-interest bearing loans
- interest subsidies (that leverage other monies)
- deferred payment loans
- Down Payment/Closing Cost Assistance Program. A pool of HOME funds may be allocated to enable the low income households to become first time home buyers through second mortgage financing of both closing costs and down payment requirements.
- Interest Subsidy Program. A pool of HOME funds may be allocated to reduce the interest rates on mortgages only to satisfy mortgage loan underwriting ratios to enable low income households to qualify for home ownership.
- Vacant/Abandoned Property Program. A pool of HOME funds may be allocated to finance the rehabilitation and acquisition by first time home buyers of vacant and abandoned property acquired or expropriated by local governmental units pursuant to a neighborhood revitalization program sponsored by such governmental unit.
- Cooperative Housing Program. A pool of HOME funds may be allocated to finance the acquisition and rehabilitation of housing units serving as the principal residence of a homeowner, which unit will be owned through cooperative housing associations of low income households.

Affordability Period

Affordability requirements for Homeownership Assistance shall be in accordance with the following:

Homeownership Assistance HOME amount per unit	Minimum period of affordability in years
Under \$15,000	5
\$15,000 to \$40,000	10
Over \$40,000	15

Affirmative Marketing

Section 281 of the National Affordable Housing Act (the "Act") requires the State to prescribe procedures acceptable to the Secretary of HUD to establish and oversee a minority outreach program to ensure the inclusion, to the maximum extent possible, of minorities and women, and entities owned by minorities and women, including without limitation, real estate firms, construction firms, appraisal firms, management firms, financial institutions, investment banking firms, underwriters, accountants, and legal firms, in all contracts, entered into by the participating jurisdiction with such persons or entities, public and private, in order to facilitate the activities of the participating jurisdiction to provide affordable housing authorized under the Act or any other federal housing law applicable to such jurisdiction.

1. Utilization Plan

Applicants will be required to submit a Utilization Plan for the participation of Minority Business Enterprises/Women Business Enterprises (M/WBEs) in connection with their project. The Utilization Plan should include a policy statement signed by the applicant's chief executive official (CEO) which describes the applicant's policies and practices for subcontracting and/or for procurement of goods and services.

2. Recommended Methods for the Encouragement of M/WBEs

The following methods are recommended for applicants who wish to encourage the participation of M/WBEs on HOME-assisted contracts:

- (i) actively and affirmatively solicit bids for contracts and subcontracts from qualified M/WBEs, including the circulation of solicitations to minority and women contractor associations;
- (ii) request a list of M/WBEs from LHFA and solicit bids from M/WBEs on such list;
- (iii) attempt to ensure that plan specifications, request for proposals and other

documents used to secure proposals for the performance of work or supply of materials will be made available in sufficient time for review by prospective M/WBEs;

- (iv) divide, where economically and technically feasible, the work into smaller portions to enhance participation by M/WBEs;
- (v) encourage, where economically and technically feasible, the formation of joint ventures, partnerships or other similar arrangements among contractors to enhance participation by M/WBEs;
- (vi) consult with and use the services of governmental agencies, their consultants and contractor associations to further the participation of M/WBEs;
- (vii) make efforts to ensure that progress payments to M/WBEs are made on a timely basis and with such frequency that undue financial hardship is avoided and other credit requirements are waived or appropriate alternatives developed to encourage M/WBE participation;
- (viii) make written solicitations in a timely fashion of M/WBEs listed in the Minority and Women-Owned Business Directory; and
- (ix) make timely responses to any advertisements and solicitations provided by M/WBEs.

3. Contract Reporting

All applicants may be requested to submit M/WBE Utilization reports which should include, but are not limited to the following:

- (i) the name, address and telephone number of each M/WBE the applicant is using or intends to use;
- (ii) a brief description of the contract scope of work to be performed for the applicant by each M/WBE and the scheduled dates for performance;
- (iii) a statement of whether the applicant has a written agreement with each M/WBE, and if requested, copies of the agreements the applicant is using or intends to use;
- (iv) the actual total cost of the contract, the work performed and the materials provided, scope of work to be performed by each M/WBE for each contract;
- (v) the actual amounts of any payments made by the applicant to each M/WBE as of the date the compliance report was submitted; and

- (vi) the percentage of total contractors, subcontractors, vendors and suppliers utilized for the project and the total prices for each.

EMERGENCY SHELTER GRANTS PROGRAM

I. Background

The Emergency Shelter Grants Program (ESGP) is contained in subtitle B of Title IV of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11371-11378). From funds appropriated for the ESG program, HUD is authorized to make formula grants to states and certain designated local governments (formula grantees). The administering agency for the State of Louisiana's ESGP funding allocation is the Department of Social Services/Office of Community Services. ESGP regulations provide that the State may not carry on program activities with its allocated funds but must make all of its grant amounts available to local recipients. Through the establishment of regional allocation pools, in conjunction with a competitive grant award process, funds will be distributed to state recipients to carry out the purposes of the ESG Program.

II. Purpose

The Emergency Shelter Grants Program (ESGP) is designed to be the first step in a continuum of assistance to enable homeless individuals and families to move toward independent living as well as to prevent homelessness.

The purpose of the Program is to:

- ? help improve the quality of existing emergency shelters for the homeless,
- ? help make available additional emergency shelters,
- ? help meet the costs of operating emergency shelters and of providing certain essential social services to homeless individuals, so that homeless persons have access not only to safe and sanitary shelter, but also to the supportive services and other kinds of assistance they need to improve their situations.

The Program is also intended to restrict the increase of homelessness through the funding of preventive programs and activities.

III. Eligible Applicants

The State of Louisiana has elected to maintain the original program requirement which restricted ESGP state recipients to units of general local government, which may include ESGP formula grantees. Grantee local governments may distribute all or part of their grant amounts to private nonprofit organizations for use in eligible program activities. In an endeavor to target funding assistance to areas of greatest need, eligible applicants are further defined as governmental bodies for all parish jurisdictions and those municipal or city governmental units for jurisdictions with a minimum population of 10,000 according to recent and reliable census figures. Previous recipients of the State's grant amounts are eligible to apply; however, expenditure patterns will be reviewed in evaluating such applicants' ability to implement and complete program activities on a timely basis.

IV. Eligible Activities

Eligible activities under the Emergency Shelter Grants Program are described in 24 CFR Part 576.21(a). ESGP grant amounts may be used for one or more of the following activities relating to emergency shelter for the homeless:

- A. Renovation, major rehabilitation, or conversion of buildings for use as emergency shelters for the homeless
- B. Provision of essential services to the homeless. Essential services include services concerned with employment, health, drug abuse, and education and may include (but are not limited to):
 - ? assistance in obtaining permanent housing,
 - ? medical and psychological counseling and supervision,
 - ? employment counseling,
 - ? nutritional counseling,
 - ? substance abuse treatment and counseling,
 - ? help in obtaining other federal, state and local assistance,
 - ? other services such as child care, transportation, job placement and job training; and staff salaries necessary to provide the above services.

Grant amounts may be used to provide an essential service only if:

- 1. The service is
 - a. a new service, or
 - b. a quantifiable increase in the level of a service above that which the recipient provided with local funds during the twelve months immediately before the receipt of initial grant amounts, and
 - 2. Not more than **30 percent** of ESG Program funding is used for essential service activities.
- C. Payment for shelter maintenance, operation (including shelter administration), rent, repairs, security, fuel, equipment, insurance, utilities, food and furnishings. An amount, not to exceed ten percent of ESG funds, may be spent on staff costs of operations related to emergency shelter.
 - D. Developing and implementing homeless prevention activities. Homeless prevention activities are those designed to prevent the incidence of homelessness, including (but not limited to):
 - ? short-term subsidies to defray rent and utility arrearages for families that have received eviction or utility termination notices,
 - ? security deposits or first month's rent to permit a homeless family to move into its own dwelling,
 - ? mediation programs for landlord-tenant disputes,
 - ? legal services programs for the representation of indigent tenants in eviction

proceedings,

- ? payments to prevent foreclosure on a home and other innovative programs and activities designed to prevent the incidence of homelessness.

If grant funds for homeless prevention activities are to be used to assist families that have received eviction notices or notices of termination of utility services, the following conditions must be met:

1. The inability of the family to make the required payments must be the result of a sudden reduction in income;
2. The assistance must be necessary to avoid eviction of the family or termination of services to the family;
3. There must be a reasonable prospect that the family will be able to resume payments within a reasonable period of time (this "reasonable period of time" means a time period determined reasonable by the ESGP grantee and applied consistently to all recipients); and
4. The assistance must not supplant funding for preexisting homeless prevention activities from any other sources.

Note: the references to "family" in the above conditions include one person families.

A proposed project may include homeless prevention activities only as an adjunct to other eligible activities (rehabilitation, operations, essential services). Thus a city or parish applying for ESGP funds on behalf of several nonprofit organizations serving the homeless in its jurisdiction may include homeless prevention activities in its application either as a part of a proposed project or as a separate project within its total application.

- E. Administrative Costs: Up to five percent of any ESGP entitlement grant may be used for administrative purposes. In accordance with Program requirements, Louisiana shall share the ESGP administrative allowance with local governments funded by the State.

V. Proposed Method of Funds Distribution

Beginning with its FY 1992 ESG Program, the Louisiana Department of Social Services (DSS) has been utilizing a geographic allocation formula in the distribution of the State's ESG funding DSS proposes to continue the use of a geographic allocation formula in the distribution of ESG funding to ensure that each region of the State is allotted a specified minimum of State ESG grant assistance for eligible ESGP projects. Regional allocations for the State's FY 2000 ESG Program have been formulated based on factors for low income populations in the parishes of each region according to recent U.S. Census Bureau data. [Refer to the State map on page 29 which indicates boundaries and inclusive parishes for the ten State regions utilized by the ESG Program.] Within each region, grant distribution shall be conducted through a competitive grant award process.

The following chart lists the allocation factors and amounts for each region for the FY 2001 State ESG Program:

	<u>Allocation Factor</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
<i>FY 2001 ESGP Funds</i>		
<i>for Distribution: \$1,547,289</i>		
Region I New Orleans	.1572303	\$ 243,281
Region II	.1120504	173,374
Region III	.0698830	108,129
Region IV	.1522066	235,507
Region V	.0531705	82,271
Region VI	.0764176	118,240
Region VII	.1248105	193,118
Region VIII	.0985996	152,562
Region IX	.0746534	115,510
Region X	.0809781	125,297
		<hr/> 1,547,289
State Administration		41,711
FY 2001 State ESGP Allocation		<hr/> \$ 1,589,000

Regional funding amounts for which applications are not received shall be subject to statewide competitive award to applicants from other regions and/or shall be reallocated among other regions in accordance with formulations consistent with the above factors.

In accordance with program policies, the State DSS will distribute ESGP funds to units of general local government which may make all or part of grant amounts available to private nonprofit organizations for use in eligible activities. DSS shall define eligible applicants as units of general local government for all parish jurisdictions and those municipal or city governmental units for jurisdictions with a minimum population of 10,000 according to recent census figures. Application packages, including grant application requirements and deadline for submittal, shall be issued by mail to the chief elected official of each eligible unit of general local government.

Grant awards shall be for a **minimum** of \$10,000. Applicable grant maximums are as follows:

- ? Individual grant awards to applicant jurisdictions of less than 49,000 population shall not exceed \$50,000.
- ? For a jurisdiction of over 49,000 population, the maximum grant award shall not exceed the ESGP allocation for that jurisdiction's respective region.

Grant specifications, minimum and maximums awards may be changed at DSS's discretion in consideration of individual applicant's needs, total program funding requests, and available funding. DSS reserves the right to negotiate the final grant amounts, component projects, and local match with

all applicants to ensure judicious use of program funds. Program applications must meet State ESGP requirements and must demonstrate the means to assure compliance if the proposal is selected for funding. If, in the determination of DSS, an application fails to meet program purposes and standards, even if such application is the only eligible proposal submitted from a region or subregion, such application may be rejected *in toto*, or the proposed project(s) may be subject to alterations as deemed necessary by DSS to meet appropriate program standards.

Proposals accepted for review will be rated on a comparative, project specific, basis. Proposal evaluation will be based on information provided in grant applications. Recipients of grant amounts will be determined in accordance with the following selection criteria:

- ? Nature and extent of unmet needs in the applicant's jurisdiction as demonstrated by data supplied by applicant including sources of information (studies done, inventory of existing shelters, their use and capacity, estimates by applicant and homeless providers of additional shelter beds needed, reliable surrogates for homeless need including local unemployment data, welfare statistics, and unique local circumstances) 40 points
- ? The extent to which proposed activities will address needs for housing and supportive services and/or complete the development of a comprehensive system of services which will provide a continuum of care to assist homeless persons to achieve independent living 30 points
- ? The ability of the applicant to carry out the proposed activities promptly15 points
- ? Coordination of the proposed project(s) with available community resources, so as to be able to match the needs of homeless persons with appropriate supportive services and assistance 15 points

Elements of the above criteria include:

- Methodology and time frame to implement proposed activities
 - Specificity of proposed activities and reasonableness of cost estimates
 - Experience of project sponsor(s) in provision of services for homeless persons or in similar service activities
 - Fiscal accountability and financial responsibility of project sponsor(s)
 - Capability to provide required matching funds (when applicable)
- For previous recipients of State grant amounts, expenditure patterns will be reviewed to evaluate such applicants' ability to implement and complete program activities on a timely basis. An applicant may be disqualified from receiving an award if evaluation of prior expenditure patterns indicates inability to utilize program assistance on a timely basis.

Preference Point Items - In accordance with ESG Program priorities, preference points will be awarded for proposed projects which include documentary evidence verifying the following criteria:

- ? the proposed project is (or will be) an integral, strategic component of the local Continuum of Care resource system. (3 preference points)
- ? the proposed project incorporates treatment components and special supportive services for persons with addictive disorders and/or mental illness; or the proposed project incorporates life skills training and independent living services for the special needs of homeless families with children (3 preference points)

Funding awards shall be based on evaluation and ranking of individual project proposals. DSS reserves the right to negotiate the final grant amounts and local match with all applicants to ensure judicious use of these funds.

DSS proposes to use five percent of the State's Fiscal Year 2001 ESGP allocation for administrative purposes. This administrative allowance will be shared with local governments receiving ESGP funds in the amounts and proportions as follows:

Estimated FY 2001 ESGP State Allocation:	\$1,583,000
Administrative Allowance @ 5% of \$1,580,000 =	\$ 79,150
State share for administering ESGP assistance =	\$ 41,554
Local governments share for grant administration:	\$ 37,596

After deduction of the State's administrative share (\$41,554) from the anticipated 2001 ESGP allocation (\$1,583,000), the amount remaining for distribution to local government recipients shall be \$1,541,446. Of this \$1,541,446 amount, up to \$37,596 or 2.439 percent shall be available for administrative costs of local governments. Local government grantees may at their option elect to use 2.439 percent of grant funding for administrative purposes or may allocate all grant amounts for eligible program activities. If an administrative share is requested, the local government may include in its payment requests an administrative rate of not more than 2.5 percent calculated on invoiced categorical costs.

In accordance with program provisions, State ESGP recipients will be allowed to budget a maximum of 30 percent of grant funding for essential services and a separate maximum of 30 percent of grant funds for homeless prevention. A total therefore of up to 60 percent of ESGP funds may be allocated for both essential services and homeless prevention activities, subject to the thirty percent cap applicable to each of these program categories.

Recipients shall be required to secure matching funds in an amount at least equal to its ESGP grant amount except for those grant amounts awarded from the first \$100,000 of the State's allocation. With respect to this first \$100,000 which is exempt from matching funds requirements, the State DSS will pass on this benefit to the recipient local government(s), and/or subrecipient(s), which shall be determined by DSS to have the least capability to provide the required matching funds based on information submitted in grant applications or obtained

from subsequent program evaluations. For those grant amounts which remain subject to matching funds requirements, the value of donated materials and buildings, voluntary activities and other in-kind contributions may be included with "hard cash" amounts in the calculation of matching funds. A local government grantee may comply with this requirement by providing the matching funds itself, or through provision by nonprofit recipients.

State ESGP recipients shall certify to compliance with all applicable statutory and regulatory requirements including the safeguarding and confidentiality of client records concerning victims of family violence.

Table 6 identifies those local governmental units which are eligible to apply for ESGP funds.

TABLE 6

Application Distribution List
FY 2001 State Emergency Shelter Grants Program

Units of General Local Government

City Governments (10,000+ population)

Abbeville	Crowley	Houma**	Morgan City	Shreveport
Alexandria	DeRidder	Jennings	Natchitoches	Slidell
Baker	Eunice	Kenner	New Iberia	Sulphur
Bastrop	Franklin	Lafayette***	New Orleans	Thibodaux
Baton Rouge*	Gretna	Lake Charles	Opelousas	Ville Platte
Bogalusa	Hammond	Minden	Pineville	West Monroe
Bossier City	Harahan	Monroe	Ruston	Westwego

Parish Governments

Acadia	E. Baton Rouge*	Madison	St. Landry
Allen	East Carroll	Morehouse	St. Martin
Ascension	East Feliciana	Natchitoches	St. Mary
Assumption	Evangeline	Orleans	St. Tammany
Avoyelles	Franklin	Ouachita	Tangipahoa
Beauregard	Grant	Plaquemine	Tensas
Bienville	Iberia	Pointe Coupee	Terrebonne**
Bossier	Iberville	Rapides	Union
Caddo	Jackson	Red River	Vermilion
Calcasieu	Jefferson	Richland	Vernon
Caldwell	Jefferson Davis	Sabine	Washington
Cameron	Lafayette***	St. Bernard	Webster
Catahoula	Lafourche	St. Charles	West Baton Rouge
Claiborne	LaSalle	St. Helena	West Carroll
Concordia	Lincoln	St. James	West Feliciana
DeSoto	Livingston	St. John	Winn

* Single governmental unit for City of Baton Rouge/Parish of East Baton Rouge

** Consolidated Government for Parish of Terrebonne/City of Houma

*** Consolidated Government for Parish of Lafayette/City of Lafayette

+ Orleans Parish governing body, Parish Commission Council, includes Mayor of City of New Orleans among officers

HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS (HOPWA) PROGRAM

The HOPWA program was authorized by the AIDS Housing Opportunity Act (42 U.S.C. 12901), as amended by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (Pub. L. 102-550, approved October 28, 1992). Funds were appropriated in FY 1992 and for subsequent years. It provides grant funds to state and local governments to devise long-term, comprehensive strategies for meeting the housing needs of low-income people living with AIDS. Funds are available under HOPWA either through “entitlement grants” or “competitive grants”. The state of Louisiana began receiving HOPWA funds under the entitlement grant formula in 1994.

The program is governed by the HOPWA Final Rule, 24 CFR Part 574, as amended, and the Consolidation Submissions for Community Planning and Development Programs, Final Rule 24 CFR Part 91, as amended.

In order to be eligible for a HOPWA entitlement grant, a state must have more than 1,500 cumulative cases of people living with AIDS in the areas of the State that are outside of the eligible metropolitan statistical area (EMSA) and have an approved Consolidated Plan. According to the Office of Public Health HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report for May 31, 2000, there were 12,188 cumulative cases of AIDS and 19,279 cumulative cases of HIV in Louisiana. See data on pages 144-148. The Office of Public Health has been providing surveillance of AIDS cases since 1981. The State also has an approved Consolidated Plan.

HOPWA Priorities

Since receiving Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) initial grant funds in 1994, the State of Louisiana is committed to providing critically needed housing and services to low-income persons living with HIV/AIDS. HOPWA is the only federal program targeted specifically to meet the housing needs of people with HIV/AIDS; it was established within the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) under the National Affordable Housing Act of 1990.

Priority #1. To provide low-income persons with HIV/AIDS and their families with an increased supply of accessible, safe, decent and dignified living opportunities with integrated support services.

Objectives:

1. To fund at least one HIV/AIDS residential facility in eight of the nine DHH Regions of the State. (This would exclude the New Orleans and Baton Rouge EMSAs in Region I and parts of Region II.)
2. To fund at least one AIDS Services/Community Based Organization in eight of the nine regions of the State, to provide short-term emergency rent, mortgage and utility assistance.

Priority #2. To continue to collaborate and coordinate the HIV/AIDS Program housing and supportive services through the use of HOPWA and Ryan White Title II CARE Act funds.

- Objectives:
1. It is important that the HOPWA and Ryan White programs be coordinated, especially to the extent that the State of Louisiana can use the relatively scarce HOPWA funds to provide housing itself and to coordinate with the larger Ryan White Title II program to provide services.
 2. To use the Ryan White Title II Louisiana Needs Assessment housing analysis to justify the priority setting of the use of both HOPWA and Ryan White housing assistance for Louisiana.
 3. Coordination of needs assessment, priority setting and resource allocation with representatives from all HOPWA sources – mainly the formula HOPWA grantees of the City of New Orleans in Region I, the City of Baton Rouge in Region II, and the State’s only competitive HOPWA grantee – UNITY for the homeless in New Orleans.

Priority #3. To build the capacity of Louisiana HIV/AIDS communities to define and address their affordable housing needs.

- Objectives:
1. To encourage constituency involvement of HUD Program grantees (CDBG, HOME, ESG and HOPWA) including State and local governments, AIDS services organizations, community based organizations, finance agencies, affordable housing agencies, and public housing authorities that develop, provide or coordinate services for persons receiving housing assistance, as well as advocates and consumers.
 2. To continue to encourage active participation with the Louisiana Interagency Action Council for the Homelessness to insure that services are provided in a effective, comprehensive and coordinated manner utilizing a range of service options. To improve the delivery of supportive services through the confidential dissemination of information on a client. This also includes the development of a team approach of case management through shared information systems Statewide.
 3. To improve the delivery of supportive services through the confidential dissemination of information on a client. This also includes the development of a team approach of case management through shared information systems Statewide.

With the development of new treatment protocols, mortality rates for persons living with AIDS are plummeting across the United States. Many persons living with AIDS with access to these treatments are beginning to address issues of living relatively long, productive and healthy lives. Access to primary medical care should be the priority of all HIV/AIDS systems of care. The emphasis of care and treatment must shift from an emphasis on single-disease and single-person

programs to full spectrum, family oriented support programs. A successful HIV/AIDS system of care will incorporate all the components of health and social service care that affects HIV/AIDS clients.

Traditionally, HIV/AIDS case management has been provided by community-based organizations or AIDS service organizations using a social work model providing for the psychosocial need of persons living with AIDS. Many rural communities have also provided nurse case management through their local health departments using public health nurses.

The new model of case management is care coordination provided by a care team and includes all the components required to coordinate care for someone with HIV/AIDS. The care team can include not only the case manager but the clinician, a pharmacist, a nurse practitioner or physician assistant, an advocate, a mental health counselor, a substance abuse counselor, and other professional people based on the needs of the client. The new model calls for identifying the activities of care coordination and finding the most effective and efficient ways to provide those activities.

With a team approach, no one agency is required to develop all the necessary resources to assist the client's greater needs. Multiple agencies can contribute resources and share the burden via this team model, but, more important, the team approach can provide a more integrated approach to the overall system of care and a more holistic approach to meeting the needs of the client.

The Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals (DHH), Office of Public Health (OPH), HIV/AIDS Program (HAP) intends to apply for the \$856,000 formula allocation for FY 2001 HOPWA funds and to serve as recipient of all non-competitive HOPWA funds for the State of Louisiana (this includes the entire state with the exceptions of Region 1 - New Orleans EMSA and four parishes in Region II – Baton Rouge EMSA). The HIV/AIDS Program will allocate the FY 2001 HOPWA funds to eight of the nine Department of Health and Hospitals statewide Regional Consortiums.

The HIV/AIDS Program has primary responsibility for overseeing the state's response to the AIDS epidemic. The HIV/AIDS Program is composed of three sections, Services, Surveillance, and Prevention.

The Services section is responsible for overseeing the needs of HIV infected persons. The state's systems for providing for the medical and social needs for persons with HIV infection are complex, but briefly, include a statewide network of ambulatory care clinics (operated by LSU Division of Health Care Services) to provide medical care, a statewide HIV formulary to provide medications to patients who do not have insurance to pay for them, and a statewide network of providers of Home Health, Hospice, Housing Opportunities, and Social Services (e.g. legal advocacy, rental and utility assistance). Patients who are identified as HIV infected are given access to these services through caseworkers working in either the main AIDS services organizations in each region of the state (which in nearly all cases are funded both to carry out prevention activities and to provide social services) or through caseworkers working in the ambulatory care clinics.

The Surveillance section is responsible for tracking the AIDS epidemic and maintaining statistics on HIV infection and AIDS so that policy makers, health care providers, community groups,

and the general public can make informed decisions in responding to the epidemic. The statistics include detailed aggregate information on persons with AIDS, information on prevalence of HIV infection, and information on behaviors that put people at risk for HIV infection. This information is collected, analyzed, interpreted, and distributed to interested persons.

The Prevention section is responsible for prevention activities which include: provision of HIV Prevention Counseling and Testing and Partner Notification in over three hundred sites; distribution of approximately nine million condoms annually through private and public agencies; provision of technical assistance and funding to community based organizations in order to provide street and community outreach, HIV Prevention counseling and testing, changing drug environments, peer education programs, needle availability, and the Louisiana HIV/AIDS and STD Hotline.

The State of Louisiana does not have a match requirement for the HOPWA Program. However, HOPWA funds have been used by project sponsors as a match to leverage other HUD programs with specific references to persons with AIDS.

The HIV/AIDS Program has solicited input from the statewide Regional Consortia, AIDS services/community based organizations, residential facilities and people living with AIDS regarding the allocation of the 2001 HOPWA funds. See the list of the Department of Health and Hospitals Administrative Regions for 2001 in Table 3. This funding breakdown is pending the outcome of the 2000/01 Louisiana Needs Survey results. It was decided that the five HIV/AIDS residential facilities in eight different regions of the State will be allocated approximately forty percent of the HOPWA funds. These HOPWA funds will be allocated through a competitive Louisiana HIV/AIDS Residential Facilities Solicitation of Application process. These funds are for new construction, renovation, rehabilitation, acquisition, conversion, lease and repairs of facilities or the purchase of capital equipment. Five residential facilities are currently in operation around the State. Regions VI and IX are the only regions that do not have a residential facility at this time. See the list of Louisiana HIV/AIDS Residential Facilities and CDOs (Community Based Organizations) by regions in Table 4.

The remaining sixty percent of HOPWA funds will be allocated through a Request for Proposal (RFP) through the Ryan White Title II Regional Consortia (this includes the entire state excluding Region I - the New Orleans EMSA and half of the Region II – Baton Rouge EMSA . The other half of Region II – Iberville, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana and East Feliciana Parishes will be further assisted by the State HOPWA jurisdiction). This coordinated effort was developed to insure the efficient use of both HOPWA and Ryan White Title II funds.

Needs Statement

In the United States, acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) is no longer a disease affecting primarily gay men. The fastest growing AIDS populations are women, young adults, people of color, people with histories of substance abuse and/or mental illness, and people from rural areas of the country. The changing face of the epidemic implies a need for a shift in services, approach and education.

The focus of HIV/AIDS housing providers has shifted from assisting people at the end of their lives to assisting them with transition to living with AIDS. Some residents have begun to work or thinking about the possibility of going back to work. In the past there was a need for separate programs; people with HIV/AIDS were not being treated, and were being refused access to existing programs. Now that education has made some significant advances, it is time to reintegrate HIV/AIDS programs back into social programs for care and services. AIDS can no longer be separated out; it must be integrated into every aspect of our social reality. A holistic approach to treatment is now warranted. There are already programs for racial, cultural, and ethnic minorities, women, the homeless, the mentally disabled, the physically disabled, and others.

The primary source of housing, support services, and health care for low-income people in the United States is the federal government. According to *Rural AIDS Housing*, to ensure the viability of subsidized housing, housing authorities and other providers are looking at a range of strategies for increasing revenue, including raising tenants' rents. In most communities, however, incomes of subsidized housing residents are increasing minimally, at best. And although the U. S. economy is as strong as it's ever been, very few resources from the private sector are being directed toward the creation of housing affordable to the working poor, special needs populations, and households with extremely low incomes. The lack of affordable housing is an acute crisis within a larger crisis of HIV/AIDS.

Each year the State of Louisiana is faced with the task of distributing the funds it receives from the federal government AIDS-related programs. In every community in every parish has a resident that is either HIV-positive or diagnosed with AIDS, and therefore, each community has some degree of need for AIDS program funding.

The *National AIDS Strategy* established national goals to end the epidemic of HIV and AIDS and ensure that all people living with HIV have access to services, from health care to housing and supportive services, that are affordable, of high quality, and responsive to their needs. Without stable housing a person living with HIV has diminished access to care and services and a diminished opportunity to live a productive life.

Unlike other populations with special housing needs, the housing needs of people with AIDS change as the disease progresses. Thus, throughout the progression of the disease, the ability to find affordable housing and to remain in one's home is a constant stress for persons who are HIV infected. The number one priority for the State is to provide residential housing for persons with AIDS, and secondly to provide clients with short-term rent, mortgage and utility assistance payments. As health diminishes, persons living with HIV/AIDS experience significant need for ancillary and supportive services.

Eligible Activities

Housing Opportunities for Person with AIDS (HOPWA) funds can be used for the following activities:

1. Housing information services including, but not limited to, counseling, information, and referral services to assist eligible individuals to locate, acquire, finance and maintain housing. This may also include fair housing counseling for eligible persons who may encounter discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, age, national origins, familial status, or handicap;
2. Resource identification to establish, coordinate and develop housing assistance resources for eligible persons (including conducting preliminary research and making expenditures necessary to determine the feasibility of specific housing-related initiatives);
3. Acquisition, rehabilitation, conversion, lease, and repair of facilities to provide housing and services;
4. New construction (for single room occupancy (SRO) dwellings and community residences only);
5. Project - or tenant-based rental assistance, including assistance for shared housing arrangement;
6. Short-term rent, mortgage, and utility payments to prevent the homelessness of tenant or mortgagor of a dwelling;
7. Supportive services including, but not limited to, health, mental health, assessment, permanent housing placement, drug and alcohol abuse treatment and counseling, day care, personal assistance, nutritional services, intensive care when required, and assistance in gaining access to local, State and Federal government benefits and services, except that health services may only be provided to individuals with HIV/AIDS and not to family members of these individuals;
8. Operating costs for housing including maintenance, security, operation, insurance, utilities, furnishings, equipment, supplies, and other incidental costs;
9. Technical assistance in establishing and operating a community residence, including planning and other pre-development or pre-construction expenses and including, but not limited to, costs relating to community outreach and educational activities regarding AIDS or related diseases for persons residing in proximity to the community residence;

10. Administrative expenses: (i) Each grantee may use not more than three percent of the grant amount for its own administrative costs related to administering grant amounts and allocating such amounts to project sponsors; and (ii) Each project sponsor receiving amounts from grants made under this program may use not more than seven percent of the amounts received for its own administrative cost related to carry out eligible activities under this section, including cost of staff necessary to carry out eligible activities; and
11. For competitive grants only, any other activity proposed by the applicant and approved by HUD.

The use and distribution of Fiscal Year 2001 HOPWA funds is summarized as follows:

HOPWA Funding Projections for 2001

Total Funding	\$856,000
Admin. Cost	- <u>25,680</u> (3%)
Total Funds Available	\$830,320
Residential Facilities	\$332,128 (40%)
Rental Assistance	\$498,192 (60%)

COMMENTS RECEIVED

A summary of each comment received on the housing and community development needs of the State is shown in bold type and is followed by a summarized response to each comment. Although several comments were received which did not relate to the needs of the State or were received after the deadline for the submittal of comments, responses to those comments are also included herein.

- * **Two comments were submitted by persons associated with non-profit organizations which stressed the need for affordable housing in the State. Those persons also identified certain factors which they feel impede fair housing opportunities in the State for multi-family housing. Those factors included zoning, insufficient local funds to provide infrastructure improvements at the site, and lack of planning studies on the local level.**

At the State level, HOME funds are offered for the development of rental housing on a competitive basis to both non-profit and for-profit entities. Site selection is at the discretion of and is solely at the risk of the developer. Appropriate zoning and environmental clearance are requirements that must be evidenced prior to the commitment of HOME funds. Zoning is a contested issue and can only be addressed at the local level. Many areas have no zoning at all while others severely restrict the development of both housing and businesses. Those governmental units that utilize a holistic approach to community development and aggressively seek funding to meet those needs generally welcome the development of affordable housing. Unfortunately, those governmental units that restrict development do so to the detriment of their citizens and economy. HOME monies under the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency's affordable rental housing program cannot be used to plan and rezone specific sites. Neither funding of rezoning projects nor the cost of offsite improvements are eligible activities under the HOME program.

In accordance with federal regulations, all applications for Louisiana Community Development Block Grant (LCDBG) funds must be submitted by local governing bodies. Under the public facilities program category, funds may be requested for infrastructure improvements such as water, sewer, and streets, including drainage. The amount of funds requested for public facilities always far exceeds the amount of funds available. Because this program area is so competitive, applications are taken for a two year period and are rated on a point system which was primarily designed to rank the applications according to need.

All local governing bodies which receive LCDBG funds and which have populations in excess of 5,000 persons are required to prepare an analysis of impediments to fair housing and take actions to remedy identified impediments. The analysis must reflect a comprehensive review of policies, practices, and procedures that affect the location, availability, and accessibility of housing and current residential patterns and conditions. Defined impediments are actions, omissions, or decisions taken because of race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status or national origin which restricts housing choices or the availability of housing choices. The

local governing body must review and update the analysis following the receipt of additional grant awards. Those local governing bodies which receive LCDBG funds which have a population of less than 5,000 persons must take actions considered to further fair housing.

- * **One person stated that their non-profit agency has trouble documenting the actual number of people in each community who are very low income and in need of an affordable housing alternative. They requested that the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency assimilate data to determine the housing need in each community.**

In response, the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency stated that the 2000 Census data probably will not be available until the year 2002. In the meanwhile other sources that might be utilized include the 1990 Census statistics, 1998 Annual Statistics Report, HUD data, a 1995-2000 housing study prepared by Legg Mason Wood Walker, Inc., and various reports from such sources as the Joint Center for Housing Studies of Harvard University and HUD which

are available on the internet.

The best and most accurate source for obtaining that data on the local level is to conduct surveys. All applicants under the LCDBG Program must identify the proposed number of high, moderate, low, and extremely low income beneficiaries; these counts are determined by conducting local surveys.

- * **An administrative consultant stated that the LCDBG Program should authorize the use of distillation methods for water treatment where such treatment is indicated both in new systems and in retro-fitting of existing systems.**

The LCDBG Program does not authorize the specific use of any type of water treatment methods. It is the role of each local governing body's engineer to propose the type of treatment that will best address the needs of each particular water system. The use of distillation methods is not prohibited by the LCDBG Program.

- * **That same consultant stated that a special effort should be taken by the LCDBG Program to assist rural drinking water systems which do not have sufficient water storage capacity or insufficiently sized water lines which will not accommodate fire hydrants.**

Since the State began the administration of the LCDBG Program in 1982, parishes have been able to apply on behalf of water systems which need to be improved/upgraded so that they can also provide fire protection services. Many of these systems receive the maximum number of project severity points under the rating system for water for fire protection services because they are not capable of providing any fire fighting services. Project severity points account for fifty points (seventy-one percent) out of a total of a seventy point rating system.

- * **A third comment submitted by the administrative consultant was that the ceiling amount for sewer grants should be increased above the \$1 million dollar amount or that the limit could be eliminated.**

The State accepts housing and public facilities applications every two program years. The applications for the FY 2000 and FY 2001 program years were due December 22, 1999. The appropriate time to change the ceiling amount for the sewer grants would be prior to the two year funding cycle. Every two years the LCDBG staff reconsiders the ceiling amounts for each public facilities activity; therefore, consideration will be given to the grant limitation for sewer projects prior to the next funding cycle.

Many of the sewer projects, especially those involving the construction of community-wide collection and treatment system, exceed the ceiling amount established for grants under the LCDBG Program. In those instances, the local governing body partners with more than one funding source which insures that sufficient monies are available to cover the costs of construction. Other funding sources may include, but not be limited to, the United States Department of Agriculture – Rural Development, the Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality, and the Governor's Office of Rural Development.

- * **That same administrative consultant stated that the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency (LHFA) should concentrate its activity in providing bond financing and technical assistance to new home buyers and grants to non-profit housing organizations.**

LHFA, as administrator of the HOME program for non-entitled areas of Louisiana, attempts to address all housing needs of the State by offering an array of programs covering homeownership, rental housing, and technical assistance. All programs are structured to maximize leveraging of HOME funds with other resources including Low Income Housing Tax Credit Syndication proceeds, investments by private lenders and both tax-exempt and taxable bonds. Technical assistance is provided to non-profit entities, local governmental units, and developers on a

regular basis. New loan and grant programs are under development currently to assure that HOME funds may be accessed to meet the unique housing needs of rural areas.

* **The final comment submitted by that administrative consultant was that a great deal of fraud, waste, and abuse is being experienced in emergency shelter grant activities. Increased efforts are needed in Louisiana to avoid future problems.**

The Department of Social Services/Office of Community Services is conscious of the possibility of fraud, waste, and abuse in grant assistance programs and has actively overseen and implemented administrative procedures toward preventing or minimizing such violations. Grant recipients under the Louisiana Emergency Shelter Grants Program are limited to units of general local government. With few exceptions, these recipient units of local government subgrant their Emergency Shelter Grant Program funding to private nonprofit organizations

for local homeless shelter projects. Standards for financial management dictate that source documentation of program costs be acquired and maintained by recipient units of local government and reviewed to determine reasonableness and eligibility in accordance with applicable cost principles and grant requirements. Units of general local government, as public entities, are subject to the state audit law, and as subrecipients for a federally funded program administered by the Department of Social Services, are required to submit copies of their audit reports or financial compilations/attestations for Department of Social Services review and appropriate resolution of audit findings. The sections of the State's Consolidated Plan and Annual Action Plan addressing state monitoring of HUD funded programs contains a more comprehensive description of Department of Social Services procedures to oversee and monitor compliance with Emergency Shelter Grant recipients and subgrantees conducted by the Office of Community Services Grants Management and Evaluation section. Results as of this date of audit reviews and monitoring studies of Emergency Shelter Grant Program assisted activities have not disclosed material evidence of fraud, waste, and abuse.

* **An engineering firm and five of its clients requested that LCDBG funds be provided for drainage systems; the engineering firm and four of its clients also asked that LCDBG funds be made available for gas systems and street overlay projects.**

Since public facilities applications have already been received for the FY 2001 funds as part of a two year funding cycle, the public facilities priorities for the FY 2001 program cannot be changed. Those comments can be resubmitted when comments are being accepted for the FY 2002 program.

Activities which are undertaken for maintenance and repair purposes are prohibited by federal regulations. It is very difficult for the LCDBG staff to distinguish between the overlay of streets which are eligible for improvements in accordance with federal regulations and those streets which are ineligible under federal regulations. It is felt that many of the streets which had been submitted for overlay in previous applications could be categorized as being a maintenance activity and, therefore, should not have been funded. The reconstruction of streets in poor condition and the surfacing of streets which have never been paved remain as eligible activities.

Funds are available for drainage projects under the Statewide Flood Control Program; funds for major drainage projects may be requested through that program. Since drainage did rate as one of the higher ranked public facility needs, the amount of funds that could be requested for drainage improvements in residential neighborhoods in conjunction with street projects was increased from ten percent to twenty-five percent beginning with the FY 1998 program year. The amount of funds requested for drainage improvements is not taken into consideration when calculating the cost per person of street projects.

According to the survey conducted of the local governments eligible for funding under the LCDBG Program, gas systems ranked tenth out of eleven activities. Years ago funds were available for gas system improvements under the LCDBG Program; however, very few

requests were submitted for those funds. For those reasons, funds are not currently allocated for gas systems under the public facilities program category. Monies are available for gas systems under the Demonstrated Needs program category.

- * **An engineering firm requested that the Louisiana Community Development Block Grant Program not allow demonstrated needs projects to be created or extracted from public facilities applications.**

The Office of Community Development agreed and implemented this suggestion.

- * **A consultant for the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals and a person with a non-profit organization stated that funds for supportive services need to be increased.**

By federal regulation, HOME funds cannot be used to provide supportive services for housing.

The Qualified Allocation Plan and HOME Affordable Rental Housing Program's selection criteria have recently been changed. If someone is developing a project to serve special needs (elderly, physically or mentally handicapped), the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency requires that supportive services tailored to the needs of the special population be provided and that the developer specify the services to be provided and identify the source of funding for such services. (This cannot be funded with HOME funds or included in the basis for tax credits.)

There is a thirty percent cap on use of Emergency Shelter Grant Program funding for essential services which is imposed by federal statute as well as a separate thirty percent cap on Emergency Shelter Grant Program funding for homeless prevention activities. These restrictions reflect the intent of the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act that Emergency Shelter Grant Program funds be principally utilized for facility rehabilitation and operational costs in connection with emergency shelter of homeless persons. With appropriate justification (i.e. other Emergency Shelter Grant Program eligible activities have been adequately addressed through available resources), a waiver to exceed the thirty percent essential services cap can be requested from the Department of Social Services.

- * **The same consultant stated that she would like for the Louisiana Housing Finance Agency to use HOME dollars for rental based tenant assistance for persons with disabilities.**

The Louisiana Housing Finance Agency actively participates in the development and rehabilitation of affordable rental housing. Agency funded projects require ongoing monitoring on a regular basis to assure that housing quality standards are met. The administration of a tenant based rental assistance program on a statewide basis would not be cost effective. In the event that the federal regulations for the HOME program are changed to allow project based rental assistance, selection criteria for the affordable rental program could easily be tailored to provide a set-aside of units within an Agency monitored project with rental assistance for a special needs population.

No comments were received on the proposed FY 2001 Consolidated Annual Action Plan.

GENERAL APPENDICES

APPENDIX 4
Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)
Prevalent AIDS Cases in Louisiana
Surveillance Report: 5/31/00

CUMULATIVE AIDS CASES

	Living Cases	Deaths	Total Cases
Adult/Adolescent	5234	6835	12069
Pediatric	53	66	119
Total	5287	6901	12188

LIVING AIDS CASES

Current Age	Cases	%	<u>Race/Ethnicity: Adult/Adolescent Cases</u>			
0-5	8	0		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
06-12	36	1				<u>%</u>
13-19	20	0	White Not Hispanic	1863	171	2034
20-24	121	2	Black, Not Hispanic	2216	816	3032
25-29	357	7	Hispanic	128	16	144
30-34	828	16	Asian/Pacific Is.	11	0	11
35-39	1274	24	Am. Indian/Alaska Native	5	0	5
40-44	1121	21	Unknown	6	2	8
45-49	759	14	Total	4229	1005	5234
50-54	425	8				100
55-59	179	3	<u>Race/Ethnicity: Pediatric Cases</u>			
60+	159	3				
Total	5287	100		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	
			White Not Hispanic	0	3	3
			Black, Not Hispanic	26	23	49
			Hispanic	0	1	1
			Total	26	27	53

Exposure Category

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Men who have sex with men	2022	0	2022	38
Injecting Drug Use	719	253	972	18
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	433	0	433	8
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	25	1	26	0
Heterosexual contact	257	399	656	12
Receipt of blood, components, or tissue	24	19	43	1
Adult: Risk not reported/Other	746	332	1078	20
Pediatric: Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	4	0	4	0
Pediatric: Mother with or at risk for HIV infection	24	25	49	1
Pediatric: Receipt of blood, components, or tissue	1	2	3	0
Pediatric: Risk not reported/Other	0	1	1	0
Total	4255	1032	5287	100

This report can be found on: <http://www.dhh.state.la.us/oph/hivstd>

AIDS Cases: Living and Cumulative by Last Known Parish of Residence

Parish	Living Cases	Total
ACADIA CO.	25	64
ALLEN CO.	49	70
ASCENSION CO.	26	72
ASSUMPTION CO.	5	17
AVOYELLES CO.	46	81
BEAUREGARD CO.	22	43
BIENVILLE CO.	5	7
BOSSIER CO.	33	80
CADDO CO.	227	488
CALCASIEU CO.	147	311
CALDWELL CO.	3	8
CAMERON CO.	1	3
CATAHOULA CO.	2	8
CLAIBORNE CO.	17	28
CONCORDIA CO.	10	30
DE SOTO CO.	6	21
EAST BATON ROUGE CO.	750	1639
EAST CARROLL CO.	4	10
EAST FELICIANA CO.	45	61
EVANGELINE CO.	8	22
FRANKLIN CO.	6	18
GRANT CO.	6	17
IBERIA CO.	19	57
IBERVILLE CO.	73	154
JACKSON CO.	4	15
JEFFERSON CO.	454	1069
JEFFERSON DAVIS CO.	14	32
LA SALLE CO.	3	6
LAFAYETTE CO.	143	340
LAFOURCHE CO.	24	67
LINCOLN CO.	12	36
LIVINGSTON CO.	36	68
MADISON CO.	8	23
MOREHOUSE CO.	14	39
NATCHITOCHEs CO.	25	53
ORLEANS CO.	2026	4903
OUACHITA CO.	123	277
OUT OF STATE	120	270
PLAQUEMINES CO.	7	26
POINTE COUPEE CO.	13	36
RAPIDES CO.	97	226
RED RIVER CO.	4	6
RICHLAND CO.	17	26

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Living Cases</u>	<u>Total</u>
SABINE CO.	9	18
ST BERNARD CO.	40	98
ST CHARLES CO.	24	56
ST HELENA CO.	1	6
ST JAMES CO.	15	31
ST JOHN THE BAPTIST CO.	26	57
ST LANDRY CO.	39	114
ST MARTIN CO.	23	40
ST MARY CO.	22	61
ST TAMMANY CO.	95	216
TANGIPAHOA CO.	59	111
TENSAS CO.	6	18
TERREBONNE CO.	34	98
UNION CO.	8	23
VERMILION CO.	27	61
VERNON CO.	13	32
WASHINGTON CO.	59	120
WEBSTER CO.	12	28
WEST BATON ROUGE CO.	28	58
WEST CARROLL CO.	3	7
WEST FELICIANA CO.	49	85
WINN CO.	16	23

Total

5287

12188

Note: Cases listed as currently residing out of state were originally diagnosed in Louisiana.
This report can be found on: <http://www.dhh.state.la.us/oph/hivstd>

Prevalence of HIV Infected Persons in Louisiana
Surveillance Report: 5/31/00

CUMULATIVE CASES

	Living Cases	Deaths	Total Cases
Adult/Adolescent	11855	7201	19057
Pediatric	143	79	222
Total	11998	7280	19279

LIVING HIV INFECTED PERSONS

Current Age	Cases	%	<u>Race/Ethnicity: Adult/Adolescent Cases</u>			
				<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
0-5	48	0				
06-12	76	1		1	0	1
13-19	124	1				
20-24	725	6	White Not H ispanic	3445	491	3936
25-29	1346	11	Black, Not H ispanic	4970	2584	7554
30-34	2081	17	H ispanic	258	37	295
35-39	2698	22	Asian/Pacific Is.	25	2	27
40-44	2158	18	Am . Indian/A las ka Native	11	1	12
45-49	1388	12	Unknow n	24	6	30
50-54	736	6	Total	8734	3121	11855
55-59	329	3				
60+	287	2	<u>Race/Ethnicity: Pediatric Cases</u>			
Unknown	2	0				
Total	11998	100		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
			White Not H ispanic	10	8	18
			Black, Not H ispanic	64	60	124
			H ispanic	0	1	1
			Total	74	69	143

Exposure Category

Cases with a reported risk:	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Men who have sex with men	3544	0	3544	43
Injecting Drug Use	1379	618	1997	24
Men who have sex with men and inject drugs	765	0	765	9
Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	48	4	52	1
Heterosexual contact	502	1074	1576	19
Receipt of blood, components, or tissue	41	34	75	1
Confirmed Other	0	1	1	0
Pediatric: Hemophilia/coagulation disorder	9	0	9	0
Pediatric: Mother with or at risk for HIV infection	63	66	129	2
Pediatric: Receipt of blood, components, or tissue	1	4	5	0
Total	6352	1801	8153	10

Adult: Risk not reported/Other	3840
Pediatric: Risk not reported/Other	5
Total	3845

This report includes persons identified with AIDS as well as persons identified with HIV infection who have not developed AIDS.
This report can be found on: <http://www.dhh.state.la.us/oph/hivstd>

HIV Infected Persons: Living and Cumulative by Last Known Parish of Residence

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Living Cases</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Parish</u>	<u>Living Cases</u>	<u>Total</u>
ACADIA CO.	46	87	ST LANDRY CO.	105	183
ALLEN CO.	105	126	ST MARTIN CO.	44	63
ASCENSION CO.	72	121	ST MARY CO.	47	89
ASSUMPTION CO.	17	30	ST TAMMANY CO.	184	310
AVOYELLES CO.	122	157	TANGIPAHOA CO.	114	169
BEAUREGARD CO.	48	70	TENSAS CO.	14	26
BIENVILLE CO.	11	13	TERREBONNE CO.	100	167
BOSSIER CO.	75	126	UNION CO.	15	30
CADDO CO.	501	768	VERMILION CO.	47	84
CALCASIEU CO.	354	523	VERNON CO.	42	62
CALDWELL CO.	6	12	WASHINGTON CO.	125	192
CAMERON CO.	4	6	WEBSTER CO.	29	45
CATAHOULA CO.	10	16	WEST BATON ROUGE CO.	68	102
CLAIBORNE CO.	52	63	WEST CARROLL CO.	9	13
CONCORDIA CO.	16	36	WEST FELICIANA CO.	122	158
DE SO TO CO.	15	31	WINN CO.	53	62
EAST BATON ROUGE CO.	1970	2923			
EAST CARROLL CO.	11	17			
EAST FELICIANA CO.	95	112			
EVANGELINE CO.	21	38			
FRANKLIN CO.	12	24			
GRANT CO.	10	22			
IBERIA CO.	61	101			
IBERVILLE CO.	171	257			
JACKSON CO.	5	16			
JEFFERSON CO.	964	1617			
JEFFERSON DAVIS CO.	34	52			
LA SALLE CO.	4	7			
LAFAYETTE CO.	356	560			
LAFOURCHE CO.	56	100			
LINCOLN CO.	32	58			
LIVINGSTON CO.	72	107			
MADISON CO.	27	42			
MOREHOUSE CO.	34	59			
NATCHITOCHE CO.	45	73			
ORLEANS CO.	4429	7474			
OUACHITA CO.	289	445			
OUT OF STATE	168	322			
PLAQUEMINES CO.	21	43			
POINTE COUPEE CO.	31	55			
RAPIDES CO.	242	374			
RED RIVER CO.	6	8			
RICHLAND CO.	36	45			
SABINE CO.	14	24			
ST BERNARD CO.	78	142			
ST CHARLES CO.	53	87			
ST HELENA CO.	4	10			
ST JAMES CO.	34	52			
ST JOHN THE BAPTIST CO.	41	73			
			<hr/>		
Total				11998	19279

Note: Cases listed as currently residing out of state were originally diagnosed in Louisiana.

This report can be found on: <http://www.dhh.state.la.us/oph/hiv/stl>

APPENDIX 5

INVENTORY OF FACILITIES AND SERVICES TO ASSIST THE HOMELESS IN LOUISIANA

HOMELESS SHELTERS - CAPACITY/CLIENTELE: STATE OF LOUISIANA 8/

SITE CITY	FACILITY	CAPACITY	CLIENTELE
ABBEVILLE	STEP-UP SHELTER	16	UW, SPF HOMELESS WOMEN AND
ALEXANDRIA	GRACE HOUSE	16	UM, SPF UNACCOMPANIED MEN,
ALEXANDRIA	HOPE HOUSE/SHEPHERD MINISTRIES	35	UW, SPF HOMELESS WOMEN AND
ALEXANDRIA	PHOENIX POINT TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROG.	75	UW,UM,SPF,TPF,AC ADULTS AI
ALEXANDRIA	THE SALVATION ARMY TRANSIENT LODGE	50	UM, UW, SPF, AC TRANSIENTS
ALEXANDRIA	TURNING POINT CENTER/FAM. COUNS. AGENCY	36	UW, SPF BATTERED WOMEN & TI
BATON ROUGE	A NEW INSPIRATION	20	UW FEMALE RECOVERING ALCOI
BATON ROUGE	A PLACE OF REFUGE	10	SPF UNACCOMPANIED MOTHERS
BATON ROUGE	BATON ROUGE ALLIANCE FOR TRANS. LIVING	12	UFY UMY UM UW SPF HOMELESS
BATON ROUGE	BATTERED WOMEN'S PROGRAM/ZONTA HOUSE	42	UW, SPF BATTERED WOMEN & TI
BATON ROUGE	BISHOP STANLEY J. OTT SHELTERS	56	UM - UNACCOMPANIED MEN OVEI
BATON ROUGE	ELECT LADY SHELTER	41	UM, UW, UFY, UMY, SPF, TPF
BATON ROUGE	FAMILIES FIRST HOUSING	26	SPF, TPF HOMELESS INTACT I
BATON ROUGE	JOSEPH HOMES, INC.	9	UM - RECENTLY RELEASED MALI
BATON ROUGE	MAISON DES AMI OF LA	36	UM, UW MENTALLY ILL,HANDI
BATON ROUGE	MISSIONARIES/CHARITY QUEEN OF PEACE HOME	45	UW, SPF, UFY: WOMEN, MOTHEI
BATON ROUGE	MYRIAM'S HOUSE	10	UW UNACCOMPANIED WOMEN
BATON ROUGE	O'BRIEN HOUSE	60	UM, UW - RECOVERING SUBSTAI
BATON ROUGE	PRESTIGIOUS AWARDS	12	SPF, TPF LARGE FAMILIES (1
BATON ROUGE	ST. ANTHONY'S HOME-OLOL RMC	12	UW, UM - UNACCOMPANIED MEN
BATON ROUGE	THE SALVATION ARMY TRANSIENT LODGE	32	UM- SINGLE MEN
BATON ROUGE	VOA FAM. EMERGENCY SHELTER/AMERICA HOUSE	45	UW, SPF, TPF, AC - FAMILY I
BATON ROUGE	VOA TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM	40	SPF, TPF, SINGLES & 2 PRNT
BATON ROUGE	WOMEN'S COMMUNITY REHABILITATION CENTER	15	UW -CHRONICALLY MENTALLY I
CHALMETTE	ST. BERNARD BATTERED WOMEN'S SHELTER	26	UW, SPF - BATTERED WOMEN AI
CROWLEY	ASSIST AGENCY HOMELESS SHELTER	24	UW, SPF SINGLE WOMEN & MOTI
CROWLEY	WELCOME HOUSE-MAXI GOSPEL TAB. CHURCH	28	UW, SPF, TPF, AC, UFY, UMY
DERIDDER	JUNE JENKINS WOMEN'S SHELTER	20	UW, SPF - BATTERED WOMEN AI
FRANKLIN	SUNSHINE HOUSE	6	SPF, TPF, SINGLE & 2 PAREN'
GONZALES	ASCENSION FAMILY CRISIS SHELTER	10	SPF, TPF SINGLE AND TWO I
GONZALES	ASCENSION HOUSE	12	UM ACCOMPANIED MEN

HOMELESS SHELTERS - CAPACITY/CLIENTELE: STATE OF LOUISIANA

SITE CITY	FACILITY	CAPACITY	CLIENTELE
HAMMOND	SOUTHEAST SPOUSE ABUSE PROGRAM	8	UW, SPF DOMESTIC VIOLENC
HAMMOND	TANGIPAHOA-QUAD AREA FAM. CRISIS SHELTER	6	UM, UW, SPF, TPF, AC
HARVEY	GATEWAY FOUNDATION	130	UM, UW CHRONICALLY MENTA
HOUMA	BEAUTIFUL BEGINNINGS CENTER	19	SPF, HOMELESS MOTHERS W/
HOUMA	THE HAVEN: MARGARET'S HOME	14	SPF, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE V
JEFF. PAR.	THE NINEVEH COMMUNITY & DAY CARE CENTER	20	UW, SPF, TPF, SPF, AC -
JEFFERSON	METRO BW PROGRAM - FIRST STAGE SHELTER	15	UW, SPF - BATTERED WOMEN
JEFFERSON	METRO BW PROGRAM - 2ND STAGE SHELTER	15	UW, SPF - FORMER SHELTER
KENNER	KENNER DISASTER SHELTER	12	SPF, TPF, AC FAMILIES, C
LAFAYETTE	FAITH HOUSE	45	UW, UFY, SPF - FAMILY VI
LAFAYETTE	GATEHOUSE FOUNDATION HALFWAY HOUSE	15	UM, UW - RECOVERING SUBS
LAFAYETTE	JOB AND OPPORTUNITY AND TRAINING CENTER	29	UM, UNACCOMPANIED MEN- D
LAFAYETTE	JOSHUA HOUSE	8	UM UNACCOMPANIED MEN COM
LAFAYETTE	MAISON DE MERE	14	UW, SPF PREGNANT AND/OR
GIRLS			
LAFAYETTE	NAOMI HOUSE	14	UW SINGLE HOMELESS WOMEN
LAFAYETTE	SHALOM HOUSE TRANSITIONAL SHELTER	9	UW - UNACCOMPANIED HOMEL
LAFAYETTE	SMILE FAMILY SHELTER	12	SPF, TPF, AC - 1 & 2 PAR
LAFAYETTE	ST. FRANCIS FOUNDATION HALFWAY HOUSE	15	UM, UW - RECOVERING SUBS
LAFAYETTE	ST. JOSEPH SHELTER FOR MEN	40	UM - UNACCOMPANIED MEN
LAFAYETTE	ST. LUKE'S CENTER	6	UM, UW -UNACCOMPANIED ME
LAFAYETTE	THE SALVATION ARMY HOMELESS LODGE	40	UN - UNACCOMPANIED MEN
LK CHARLES	CALCASIEU WOMEN'S SHELTER	33	UW, SPF - BATTERED WOMEN
LK CHARLES	DAILY BREAD REFUGE MISSION AND SHELTER	12	UM, UNACCOMPANIED MEN -
LK CHARLES	GRACE RESCUE MISSION	13	UM, TRANSIENT MEN
LK CHARLES	HARBOUR HOUSE	20	UFY, UMY - YOUTH, AGES 3
LK CHARLES	NEPENTHE HOUSE	14	UM MEN W/AIDS OR RECOVER
LK CHARLES	POTTERS HOUSE	14	UW, SPF - FAMILIES WITH
LK CHARLES	THE LORD'S PLACE	25	UM - UNACCOMPANIED MEN
LK CHARLES	THE SALVATION ARMY HOMELESS LODGE	22	UM, TPF, AC - MEN, 2 PAR
LEESVILLE	DOWDEN MEMORIAL SHELTER/VERNON COMM. ACT.	28	UM, UW, SPF, TPF, AC - S
MANSFIELD	DESOTO PARISH TEMPORARY SHELTER	8	SPF, TPF - FAMILIES WITH
MANY	TAYLOR HOUSE: SABINE SHELTER	20	UW, SPF - BATTERED WOMEN

HOMELESS SHELTERS - CAPACITY/CLIENTELE: STATE OF LOUISIANA

SITE CITY	FACILITY	CAPACITY	CLIENTELE
MARRERO	ACC/JEFFERSON PARISH CARE CENTER	36	SPF, TPF, SINGLE & TWO P
MINDEN	UNITED CHRISTIAN HOME, INC.	19	UM, UW, SPF, TPF, AC
MONROE	FAIRHAVEN HOMELESS SHELTER	16	UW, UM - CHRONICALLY MEN
MONROE	OUR HOUSE	13	UMY, UFY UNACCOMPANIED Y
MONROE	THE FRANCISCAN HOUSE	8	UW, UM MEN, WOMEN WITH
MONROE	THE SALVATION ARMY SHELTERS	42	UW, UM, SPF - SINGLES AN
MONROE	YWCA MARY GOSS SHELTER	22	UW, SPF - BATTERED WOMEN
NEW IBERIA	SMILE IBERIA PARISH HOMELESS SHELTER	24	SPF, TPF, AC - FAMILIES,
NEW IBERIA	SNAP SHELTER	22	UW, SPF - VICTIMS OF FAM
NEW ORLEANS	ACC CARE CENTER	24	UW, SPF, WOMEN, MOTHERS
NEW ORLEANS	ACC/CRESCENT HOUSE	25	UW, SPF BATTERED WOMEN A
NEW ORLEANS	BRANTLEY BAPTIST CENTER	230	UM, UW - UNACCOMPANIED M
NEW ORLEANS	BRIDGE HOUSE CORPORATION	150	UM, UW - RECOVERING SUBS
NEW ORLEANS	COMMUNITY CHRISTIAN CONCERN	10	SPF, TPF - HOMELESS FAMI
NEW ORLEANS	COVENANT HOUSE	114	UFY, UMY - HOMELESS YOUT
NEW ORLEANS	GRACE HOUSE OF NEW ORLEANS	23	UW - WOMEN WITH AN ALCOH
NEW ORLEANS	HOPE HOUSE TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	48	SPF, TPF - MOTHERS AND C
NEW ORLEANS	LINDY'S PLACE	16	UW HOMELESS UNACCOMPANIE
NEW ORLEANS	LIVING WITNESS COMMUNITY SOCIAL SERVICES	22	UM - RECOVERING SUBSTANC
NEW ORLEANS	NEW ORLEANS MISSION	200	UM, UW, SPF - UNACCOMPAN
NEW ORLEANS	ODYSSEY HOUSE FAMILY CENTER	20	UW, SPF - SUB. DEPENDENT
NEW ORLEANS	OZANAM INN	96	UM - SINGLE ADULT MALES
NEW ORLEANS	PROJECT LAZARUS	20	UM, UW - MEN AND WOMEN W
NEW ORLEANS	SALVATION ARMY CTR OF HOPE/MEN'S SHELTER	114	UM - UNACCOMPANIED HOMEL
NEW ORLEANS	SALVATION ARMY CTR OF HOPE/WOMEN'S LODGE	93	UW, SPF - WOMEN AND MOTH
NEW ORLEANS	SALVATION ARMY TRANSITIONAL FMLY HSNG	60	SPF, TPF - SINGLE & 2 PA
NEW ORLEANS	SHEPHERD'S FLOCK SHELTER	28	UM - RECOVERING MALE SUB
NEW ORLEANS	VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA SRO	80	UM, UW-SINGLE ADULTS:REC
NEW ORLEANS	YWCA BW PROGRAM TRANSITIONAL HOUSE	10	SPF - BATTERED WOMEN WIT
NEW ROADS	POINTE COUPEE EMERGENCY SHELTER	6	UW, SPF, TPF, AC FAMILIE
OPELOUSAS	NEW LIFE CENTER	68	UW,SPF- UNACCOMP.WOMEN &
OPELOUSAS	OPELOUSAS LIGHT HOUSE MISSION	26	UM UNACCOMPANIED HOMELE
RUSTON	JIMERSON HOUSE	8	UW, SPF FAM. VIOLENCE VI

HOMELESS SHELTERS - CAPACITY/CLIENTELE: STATE OF LOUISIANA

=====			
=			
SITE CITY	FACILITY	CAPACITY	CLIENTELE
=====			
=			
SHREVEPORT	BEN'S HOUSE, BILL'S HOUSE, JEREMY'S PLACE	85	UM MEN RECOVERING FROM S
SHREVEPORT	BRIDGES (SAFE HAVENS PROGRAM)	10	UM, UW,SPF, TPF, AC HOMELE
SHREVEPORT	BUCKHALTER HOTEL	46	UM, UW - RECOVERING SUBST?
SHREVEPORT	CADDO BOSSIER CENTER	28	UW, UM - RECOVERING SUBST?
SHREVEPORT	CHRIST'S CENTER OUTREACH FOR THE HOMELESS	35	UM, UW, SPF, TPF - MEN, WC
SHREVEPORT	CROSSROADS	9	PERSONS WITH SERIOUS MENT?
SHREVEPORT	HERBERT HOUSE	15	UM UNACCOMPANIED HOMELESS
SHREVEPORT	MCADOO HOTEL	45	UW, UM - HOMELESS ELDERLY
SHREVEPORT	MERCY CENTER	10	UM, UW - UNACCOMP. MEN, WC
SHREVEPORT	MOTHER STEWART HOUSE	15	UW - SINGLE WOMEN WITH NO
SHREVEPORT	PROJECT REACH	9	UM, UW DUAL DIAGNOSIS:MENT?
SHREVEPORT	PROVIDENCE HOUSE HOMELESS FAMILY SHELTER	150	SPF, TPF - LEGALLY MARRIED
SHREVEPORT	SHREVEPORT-BOSSIER RESCUE MISSION	96	UM - UNACCOMPANIED HOMELES
SHREVEPORT	S.T.E.P.S.	14	UM, UW, UMY, UFY NEEDING M
SHREVEPORT	THE SALVATION ARMY SHELTER OF HOPE	50	UM - UNACCOMPANIED MEN
SHREVEPORT	TRANSITIONS	12	UM, UW PERSONS WITH CHRONI
SHREVEPORT	TRANSFORM	20	UM UNACCOMPANIED MEN
SHREVEPORT	YWCA FAMILY VIOLENCE PROGRAM	30	UW, SPF - BATTERED WOMEN ?
SLIDELL	SAFE HARBOR	21	UW, SPF - DOMESTIC VIOLENC
SLIDELL	THE CARING CENTER OF SLIDELL	15	UW, SPF HOMELESS WOMEN ?
VINTON	CITY OF REFUGE	60	UM, SPF, AC - HOMELESS MEN

TOTAL NUMBER OF FACILITIES: 117

TOTAL STATEWIDE CAPACITY: 4,040

CLIENTELE CODES:	UM - Unaccompanied Men	SPF - Single
	UW - Unaccompanied Women	TPF - Two Pa
	UFY - Unaccompanied Female Youth Under 18	AC - Adult
	UMY - Unaccompanied Male Youth Under 18	(with

HOMELESS SHELTERS - LOCATIONS AND PHONE NUMBERS
STATE OF LOUISIANA 8/00

SITE CITY	FACILITY	LOCATION	TELEPHONE
ABBEVILLE	STEP-UP SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(337)
ALEXANDRIA	GRACE HOUSE	2807 LEVIN	(318)
ALEXANDRIA	HOPE HOUSE/SHEPHERD MINISTRIES	29 BOLTON AVENUE	(318)4
ALEXANDRIA	PHOENIX POINT TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM	4114A PHOENIX DRIVE	(318)7
ALEXANDRIA	THE SALVATION ARMY TRANSIENT LODGE	620 BEAUREGARD	(318)
ALEXANDRIA	TURNING POINT CENTER/FAM. COUNS. AGENCY	CONFIDENTIAL	(318)4
BATON ROUGE	A NEW INSPIRATION	1272 LAUREL STREET	(225)
BATON ROUGE	A PLACE OF REFUGE	4335 NORTH BLVD.	(225)
BATON ROUGE	BATON ROUGE ALLIANCE FOR TRANS. LIVING	CONFIDENTIAL	(225)
BATON ROUGE	BATTERED WOMEN'S PROGRAM/ZONTA HOUSE	CONFIDENTIAL	(225)
BATON ROUGE	BISHOP STANLEY J. OTT SHELTERS	1623 CONVENTION ST. & 2550 PLANK ROAD	(225)
BATON ROUGE	ELECT LADY SHELTER	3513 MARIBEL DRIVE	(225)
BATON ROUGE	FAMILIES FIRST HOUSING	CONFIDENTIAL	(225)
BATON ROUGE	JOSEPH HOMES, INC.	130 SOUTH 11TH ST.	(225)
BATON ROUGE	MAISON DES AMI OF LA	1050 CONVENTION ST.	(225)
BATON ROUGE	MISSIONARIES/CHARITY QUEEN OF PEACE HOME	715 EAST BLVD	(225)
BATON ROUGE	MYRIAM'S HOUSE	1141 W. CHIMES STREET	(225)
BATON ROUGE	O'BRIEN HOUSE	1220 MAIN ST.	(225)
BATON ROUGE	PRESTIGIOUS AWARDS	BELMONT HOTEL	(225)3
BATON ROUGE	ST. ANTHONY'S HOME-LOL RMC	CONFIDENTIAL	(225)
BATON ROUGE	THE SALVATION ARMY TRANSIENT LODGE	7361 AIRLINE HWY	(225)
BATON ROUGE	VOA FAMILY EMERGENCY SHELTER/AMERICA HOUSE	827 AMERICA ST.	(225)
BATON ROUGE	VOA TRANSITIONAL HOUSING PROGRAM	2447 BROWNLEE ST.	(225)
BATON ROUGE	WOMEN'S COMMUNITY REHABILITATION CENTER	855 ST. FERDINAND ST.	(225)
CHALMETTE	ST. BERNARD BATTERED WOMEN'S SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(504)
CROWLEY	ASSIST AGENCY HOMELESS SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(337)
CROWLEY	WELCOME HOUSE-MAXI GOSPEL TAB.CHURCH	24292 CROWLEY-EUNICE HWY	(337)
DERIDDER	JUNE JENKINS WOMEN'S SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(337)
FRANKLIN	SUNSHINE HOUSE	1407 BARROW ST.	(337)

HOMELESS SHELTERS - LOCATIONS AND PHONE NUMBERS
STATE OF LOUISIANA

SITE CITY	FACILITY	LOCATION	TELEPH
GONZALES	ASCENSION FAMILY CRISIS SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(225)
GONZALES	ASCENSION HOUSE	CONFIDENTIAL	(225)
HAMMOND	SOUTHEAST SPOUSE ABUSE PROGRAM	CONFIDENTIAL	(504)5
HAMMOND	TANGIPAHOA-QUAD AREA FAMILY CRISIS SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(504)
HARVEY	GATEWAY FOUNDATION	4103 LAC COUTURE DR.	(504)
HOUMA	BEAUTIFUL BEGINNINGS CENTER	300 BOND STREET	(504)
HOUMA	THE HAVEN:MARGARET'S HOME	CONFIDENTIAL	(504)
JEFF PAR	THE NINEVEH COMMUNITY & DAY CARE CENTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(504)
JEFFERSON	METRO BATTERD WOMEN'S PROG. EMERG. SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(504)
JEFFERSON	METRO BW PROGRAM 2ND STAGE SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(504)
KENNER	KENNER DISASTER SHELTER	908 27 TH STREET	(504)
LAFAYETTE	FAITH HOUSE	CONFIDENTIAL	(337)
LAFAYETTE	GATEHOUSE FOUNDATION HALFWAY HOUSE	206 S. MAGNOLIA ST.	(337)
LAFAYETTE	JOB & OPPORTUNITY & TRAINING CENTER	125 S. BUCHANAN	(337)
LAFAYETTE	JOSHUA HOUSE	217 OLIVIER	(337)
LAFAYETTE	MAISON DE MERE	520 ST. JOHN ST.	(337)
LAFAYETTE	NAOMI HOUSE	124 OLIVIER STREET	(337)
LAFAYETTE	SHALOM HOUSE TRANSITIONAL SHELTER	512 OLIVIER ST.	(337)
LAFAYETTE	SMILE FAMILY SHELTER	418 LAFAYETTE ST.	(337)
LAFAYETTE	ST. FRANCIS FOUNDATION HALFWAY HOUSE	1610 WEST UNIVERSITY	(337)
LAFAYETTE	ST. JOSEPH SHELTER FOR MEN	425 ST. JOHN ST.	(337)
LAFAYETTE	ST. LUKE'S CENTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(337)
LAFAYETTE	THE SALVATION ARMY HOMELESS LODGE	212 SIXTH STREET	(337)
LAKE CHAS.	CALCASIEU WOMEN'S SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(337)4
LAKE CHAS.	DAILY BREAD REFUGE MISSION & SHELTER	604 BOSTON STREET	(337)
LAKE CHAS.	GRACE RESCUE MISSION	521 FORD ST.	(337)
LAKE CHAS.	HARBOUR HOUSE	CONFIDENTIAL	(337)
LAKE CHAS.	NEPENTHE HOUSE	CONFIDENTIAL	(337)
LAKE CHAS.	POTTERS HOUSE	3117 KIRKMAN STREET	(337)
LAKE CHAS.	THE LORD'S PLACE	330 NORTH RYAN ST.	(337)
LAKE CHAS.	THE SALVATION ARMY HOMELESS LODGE	126 KIRKMAN	(337)

HOMELESS SHELTERS - LOCATIONS AND PHONE NUMBERS
STATE OF LOUISIANA

SITE CITY	FACILITY	LOCATION	TELEPH
LEESVILLE	DOWDEN MEMORIAL SHELTER/VERNON COMM. ACT.	CONFIDENTIAL	(337)
MANSFIELD	DESOTO PARISH TEMPORARY SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(318)
MANY	TAYLOR HOUSE: SABINE SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(318)
MARRERO	ACC/JEFFERSON PARISH CARE CENTER	1108 BARATARIA BLVD	(504)
MINDEN	UNITED CHRISTIAN HOME, INC.	104-109 FULLER ST.	(318)
MONROE	FAIRHAVEN HOMELESS SHELTER	820 JACKSON ST.	(318)
MONROE	OUR HOUSE	205 SMITH ST.	(318)3
MONROE	THE SALVATION ARMY SHELTERS	105 HART ST.	(318)
MONROE	THE FRANCISCAN HOUSE	CONFIDENTIAL	(318)
MONROE	YWCA MARY GOSS SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(318)
NEW IBERIA	SMILE IBERIA PARISH HOMELESS SHELTER	301 ROBERTSON ST.	(337)
NEW IBERIA	SNAP SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(337)
NEW ORLEANS	ACC/CARE CENTER	4222 SOUTH BROAD ST.	(504)
NEW ORLEANS	ACC/CRESCENT HOUSE	CONFIDENTIAL	(504)
NEW ORLEANS	BRANTLEY BAPTIST CENTER	201 MAGAZINE ST.	(504)5
NEW ORLEANS	BRIDGE HOUSE CORPORATION	1160 CAMP ST.	(504)
NEW ORLEANS	COMMUNITY CHRISTIAN CONCERN	SCATTERED SITES	(504)2
NEW ORLEANS	COVENANT HOUSE	611 NORTH RAMPART ST.	(504)
NEW ORLEANS	GRACE HOUSE OF NEW ORLEANS	1401 DELACHAISE ST.	(504)
NEW ORLEANS	HOPE HOUSE TRANSITIONAL HOUSING	SCATTERED SITES	(504)
NEW ORLEANS	LINDY'S PLACE	2407 BARONNE STREET	(504)
NEW ORLEANS	LIVING WITNESS COMMUNITY SOCIAL SERVICES	CONFIDENTIAL	(504)
NEW ORLEANS	NEW ORLEANS MISSION	1130 O.C. HALEY BLVD.	(504)
NEW ORLEANS	ODYSSEY HOUSE FAMILY CENTER	1125 NORTH TONTI ST.	(504)
NEW ORLEANS	OZANAM INN	843 CAMP ST.	(504)
NEW ORLEANS	PROJECT LAZARUS	CONFIDENTIAL	(504)
NEW ORLEANS	SALVATION ARMY CTR OF HOPE/MEN'S SHELTER	4500 S. CLAIBORNE AVE	(504)8
NEW ORLEANS	SALVATION ARMY CTR OF HOPE/WOMEN'S LODGE	4500 S. CLAIBORNE AVE	(504)8
NEW ORLEANS	SALVATION ARMY TRANSITIONAL FAMILY HSNG	4500 S. CLAIBORNE AVE	(504)
NEW ORLEANS	SHEPHERD'S FLOCK SHELTER	1631 BARONNE ST.	(504)
NEW ORLEANS	VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA SRO	3901 TULANE AVE.	(504)
NEW ORLEANS	YWCA BW PROGRAM TRANSITIONAL HOUSE	CONFIDENTIAL	(504)4

HOMELESS SHELTERS - LOCATIONS AND PHONE NUMBERS
STATE OF LOUISIANA

SITE CITY	FACILITY	LOCATION	TELEPH
NEW ROADS	POINTE COUPEE EMERGENCY SHELTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(225)
OPELOUSAS	NEW LIFE CENTER	404 EAST LANDRY	(337)
OPELOUSAS	OPELOUSAS LIGHT HOUSE MISSION	700 WEST SOUTH STREET	(337)
RUSTON	JIMERSON HOUSE	CONFIDENTIAL	(318)
SHREVEPORT	BEN'S HOUSE, BILL'S HOUSE, JEREMY'S PLACE	530 KIRBY, 410 DALZELL	(318)
SHREVEPORT	BRIDGES [SAFE HAVENS PROGRAM]	1109 HIGHLAND AVENUE	(318)
SHREVEPORT	BUCKHALTER HOTEL	527 CROCKETT ST.	(318)
SHREVEPORT	CADDO BOSSIER CENTER	6220 GREENWOOD ROAD	(318)
SHREVEPORT	CHRIST'S CENTER OUTREACH FOR THE HOMELESS	1445 CLAIBORNE AVE	(318)
SHREVEPORT	CROSSROADS	526 KIRBY PLACE	(318)
SHREVEPORT	HERBERT HOUSE	1252 SPRAGUE ST.	(318)
SHREVEPORT	MCADOO HOTEL	1002 TEXAS AVE	(318)
SHREVEPORT	MERCY CENTER	CONFIDENTIAL	(318)
SHREVEPORT	MOTHER STEWART HOUSE	1248 SPRAGUE ST.	(318)2
SHREVEPORT	PROJECT REACH	1101 HIGHLAND AVENUE	(318)
SHREVEPORT	PROVIDENCE HOUSE HOMELESS FAMILY SHELTER	814 COTTON ST.	(318)
SHREVEPORT	SHREVEPORT-BOSSIER RESCUE MISSION	2033 TEXAS ST.	(318)
SHREVEPORT	S.T.E.P.S.	525 CROCKETT ST.	(318)
SHREVEPORT	THE SALVATION ARMY SHELTER OF HOPE	201 EAST STONER AVE	(318)
SHREVEPORT	TRANSFORM	727 MILAM ST.	(318)
SHREVEPORT	TRANSITIONS	CONFIDENTIAL	(318)
SHREVEPORT	YWCA FAMILY VIOLENCE PROGRAM	710 TRAVIS ST.	318/22
SLIDELL	SAFE HARBOR	CONFIDENTIAL	(504)
SLIDELL	THE CARING CENTER OF SLIDELL	1020 STADIUM DRIVE	(504)
VINTON	CITY OF REFUGE	5899 HIGHWAY 3112	(318)

SOUP KITCHENS IN LOUISIANA LOCATIONS, PHONE NUMBERS, AND SERVICE TIMES

SITE CITY	FACILITY	LOCATION	PHONE	SERV DAY
Abbeville	Christians in Action Soup Kitchen	507 Bailey St.	(337) 898-1830	M,W,
Alexandria	Manna House	2655 Lee	(318) 445-9053	7
Baton Rouge	Center for Christian Unity	3006 Fuqua St.	(225) 383-9789	M,W,
Baton Rouge	Holy Grill	BREC Center 6000 Cadillac St.	(225) 355-3505	M - F
Baton Rouge	St. Vincent DePaul Dining Room	220 St. Vincent de Paul Place	(225) 383-7439	7
Clinton	Woodlawn Community Center	10600 Rouchon Lane	(225) 683-3110	M,T,7
Lafayette	St. Joseph's Diner	403 W. Simcoe	(337) 232-8434	7
Lake Charles	Abraham's Tent	2300 Fruge St.	(337) 439-9330	7
Lake Charles	Daily Bread Refugee Mission	604 Boston St.	(337) 433-7026	M - F
Lake Charles	Lord's Place	330 N. Ryan St.	(337) 494-6277	M - F
Monroe	Salvation Army Food Line	514 Harrison St.	(318) 325-1755	M - F
New Iberia	St. Francis Diner	1200 Hopkins St. (at Daigre)	(337) 369-3362	M-F
New Orleans	Bethany Kitchen.	400 N. Rampart	(504) 553-1066	W, Th
New Orleans	Loaves and Fishes Feeding Ministry	1222 N. Dorgenois St.	(504) 821-0529	M, T
New Orleans	New Orleans Mission	1130 Oretha C. Haley Blvd.	(504) 523-2116	7
New Orleans	Ozanam Inn	843 Camp St.	(504) 523-1184	7
Shreveport	Hospitality House	1200 Sprague St.	(318) 222-0809	M-F /
Shreveport	Salvation Army	201 E. Stoner	(318) 424-3200	7
Shreveport	Shreveport Bossier Rescue Mission	2033 Texas Ave.	(318) 227-2868	7
Vinton	A City of Refuge	5899 HWY 3112	(337) 589-4407	7

REGIONAL CONTINUUM OF CARE
RESOURCE COLLABORATIVES FOR THE HOMELESS

Region #		Region #	
I	UNITY for the Homeless 2475 Canal Street Suite 300 New Orleans, LA 70119 Phone: (504) 821-4496 FAX: (504) 821-4704 Contact: Peg Reese, Executive Director	VI	Central Louisiana Coalition to End Homelessness c/o Hope House/Shepherd Ministries PO Box 7477 Alexandria, LA 71306-0477 Phone: (318) 487-2061 FAX: (318) 449-3950 Contact: Wanda M. Ozier
II	Capital Area Alliance for the Homeless c/o Capitol Area Human Services District 4615 Government St., Building 2 Baton Rouge, LA 70806 Phone: (225) 925-1806, 925-1812 FAX: (225) 925-1987 Contact: Christine Rhorer, Chair	VII	Homeless Coalition of Northwest Louisiana c/o Community Support Programs 610 Marshall Street, Suite 405 Shreveport, LA 71101-3650 Phone: (318) 221-7978 FAX: (318) 221-5471 Contact: Deborah Cox, Chair Alternate Contact: JoAnn Czerwinski, Centerpoint Phone: (318) 227-2150, 425-7067
III	Lafourche, Terrebonne Assumption Homeless Partnership c/o Gulf Coast Teaching Family Services 154 North Hollywood Houma, LA 70364 Phone: 504/851-4488, 800/947-7645 FAX: 504/872-0985 Contact: Claire Rodriguez	VIII	Region VIII Coalition for Homeless Awareness and Prevention (CHAP) c/o YWCA of Northeast Louisiana 1515 Jackson St Monroe, LA 71203 Phone: (318) 651-9314 FAX: (318) 323-1361 Contact: Judith Brae
IV	ARCH The Acadiana Regional Coalition on Homelessness & Housing, Inc. c/o Lafayette Catholic Service Centers P. O. Box 3177 Lafayette, LA 70502-3177 Phone: (318) 235-4972 FAX: (318) 234-0953 Contact: Al Glaude, President	IX	Northlake Continuum of Care Coalition [Livingston, St. Helena, St. Tammany, Tangipahoa, and Washington Parishes] Contact: Anne Magnuson 606 Rue Chalet Hammond, LA 70403 Phone: (504) 419-8082 FAX: (504) 345-5957 Alternate Contact: Dennis Brignac Rosenblum MHC, Phone: (504) 543-4080
V	Southwestern Louisiana Homeless Coalition, Inc. c/o Nepenthe House P. O. Box 3052 Lake Charles, LA 70602 Contact: Chris Stewart Phone: (337) 430-0888 FAX: (337) 430-0910 Contact: Lillie Lidell Phone: (337) 433-6282 FAX: (337) 430-0910	X	Alliance for the Homeless - River Parishes [Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John, St. James Parishes] c/o Jefferson Parish Human Services Authority 3101 West Napoleon Avenue Metairie, LA 70001 Phone: (504) 838-5700 FAX: (504) 838-5218 Contact: Ted Stewart, Chair

HOMELESS DAY SHELTERS/CASE MANAGEMENT/HEALTH CARE AGENCIES

The New Orleans Mission

1130 Oretta C. Haley Blvd. (Dryades St.)
P. O. Box 56565
New Orleans, LA 70156-6565 (504) 523-2116

Multi-Service Center for the Homeless

2801 Earhart Blvd.
New Orleans, LA 70113 (504) 558-0222

Lindy's Place, Inc. Women's Day Center

2407 Baronne Street
New Orleans, LA 70113
Sister Lillian Pawlik (504) 269-0184

Health Care for the Homeless

914 Union Street
New Orleans, LA 70112
Kathleen W. McCaffery, Director (504) 528-3750

Travelers Aid Society of Greater New Orleans

846 Baronne St.
New Orleans, LA 70113
Karen Martin, Exec. Director (504) 525-8726

The Drop In Center (for mentally ill homeless)

Volunteers of America of Greater Baton Rouge
2600 Florida Boulevard
Baton Rouge, LA 70802
Curtis R. Mack, Sr., Director (225) 346-8182

The Well

Acadiana Outreach Center
110 Olivier St (PO Box 2747)
Lafayette, LA 70502
Richard Ngugi, Executive Director (318) 237-7618

The Well of North La. Day Shelter

727 Milam
Shreveport, LA 71101
Mike Kennedy, Prog. Admin. (318) 425-8764

Centerpoint (Case Management)

1002 Texas Avenue
Shreveport, LA 71101
website: <http://www.centerpt.org>
JoAnn Czerwinski, Director (318) 227-2100

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL HOTLINES - STATE OF LOUISIANA

<u>Alexandria and Central La.</u>	First Call (318) 443-2255
<u>Baton Rouge and Capital Region</u>	United Way Info Line (800) 435-7504
<u>Lafayette and Acadiana</u>	SW La. Education & Referral Center (318) 232-4357 Lafayette Volunteer Center (318) 233-1006
<u>Lake Charles Region</u>	HELP Line (318) 436-6633
<u>Monroe Region</u>	First Call for Help (318) 322-0400 Main Line (318) 387-5683
<u>New Orleans Metropolitan Area</u>	New Orleans Volunteer Information Service (504) 895-5550 Homeless Hotline (800) 749-2673, Cope Line (504) 523-2673
<u>Shreveport Region</u>	Centerpoint (318) 227-2100 website: http://www.centerpt.org

TOLL FREE NUMBERS - INFORMATION & REFERRAL:

AIDS Hotline (800) 342-2437
Cocaine Abuse Hotline (800) 262-2463
Disabilities Information Access Line (DIAL) (800) 922-3425; (800) 256-1633 TDD
Domestic Violence - National Hotline (800) 799-7233; (800) 787-3224 TDD
Homeless Hotline - La. Dept. of Education (800) 259-8826
Literacy Hotline (800) 227-3424
Prenatal Care Access Information (800) 251-2229 (BABY)
Protective Services - Disabled Adults (800) 898-4910
Runaway Hotline (800) 231-6946
Sexually Transmitted Disease Hotline (800) 227-8922
Social Security/Supplemental Security Income (SSI) (800) 772-1213
Veterans Assistance (800) 827-1000; (800) 829-4833 TDD

